

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

NO. 5.

ACCUMULATION

VS. PRODUCTION.

COLUMBUS A FOOL FOR DISCOVERING AMERICA.

He Might Have Demonstrated How to Own the Old World Easier as to Discover the New One.

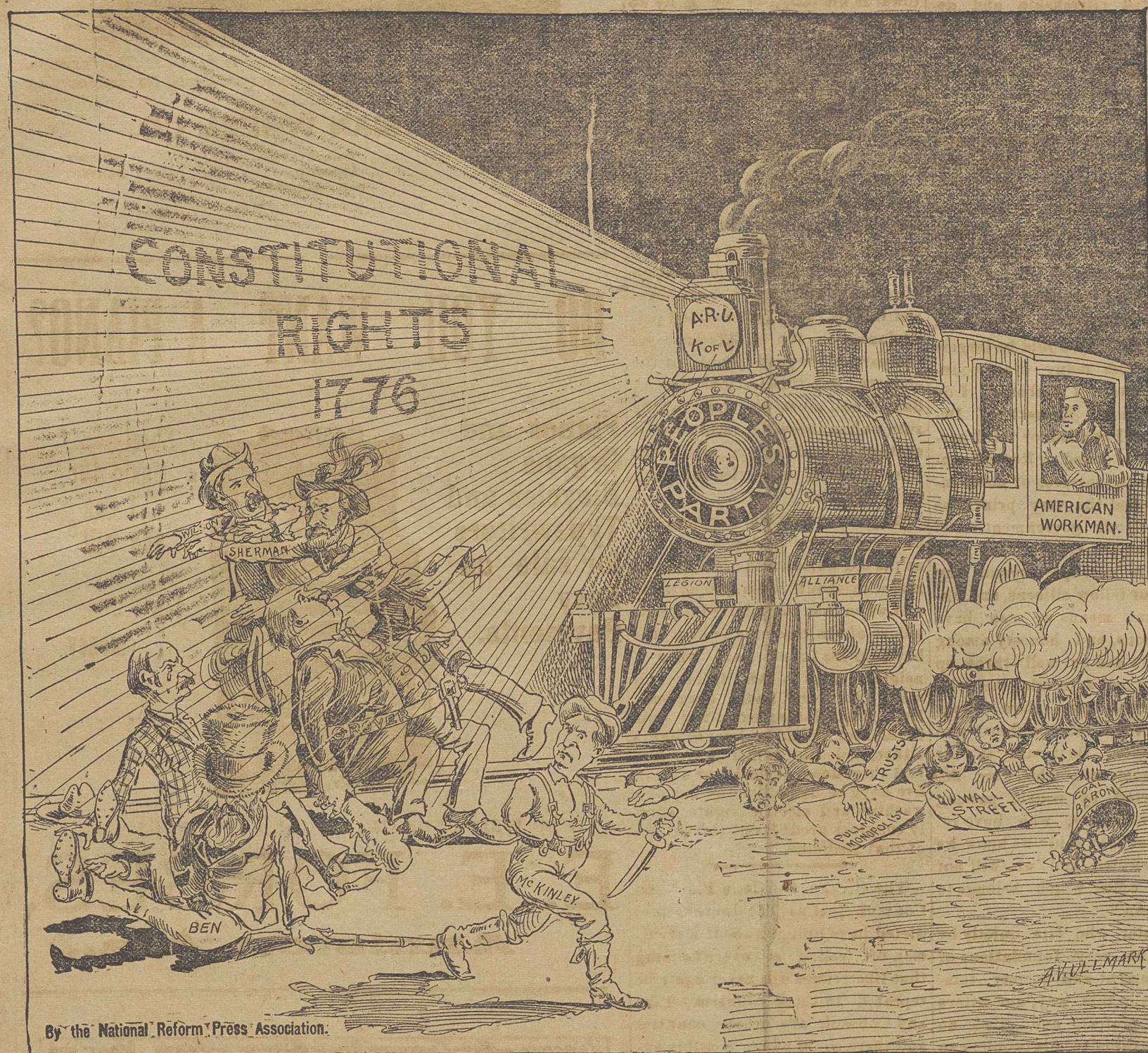
The contest in this country is between the producers and the accumulators. Between the men and women who, by their labor produce the wealth and those who, by manipulation seek to obtain possession of it. Not many centuries ago pirates laid tribute on commerce in some countries. To day this tribute is laid on commerce and sanctioned by law. While this legalizes it it does not make it right. It is as wrong as it was when it was collected by the bootied and spurred brigands of old. The law simply protects the thieves. It says in substance: "You may steal and not go to the penitentiary for it." In former times the brigands protected themselves with arms; in modern times by securing immunity beforehand by law. One of the fundamental principles in law is that fraud vitiates contracts. A law passed by means of bribery is secured through fraud. If the truth was known (and it is in many instances) most of the class laws now on our statute books were placed there through fraud. In other words legislatures were bought—bribed to enact them. There is plenty of evidence to show that the act making bonds payable in coin was thus secured. There is no doubt but that John Sherman and others have been in the employ of capitalists of Europe and America. It is a matter of record that the legislation secured in favor of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and other railroads, was through bribery. If the principle of fraud was applied to many of the laws now on the statute books they would be set aside by the courts and the property restored to the people. These corporations are composed of men who do not produce, but who accumulate property through the enactment of special laws. They thus lay tribute on labor and take from that which is not their own. It is a system of legalized robbery. Another class of men who accumulate money without earning it are the usurers. This method of accumulating money is not only sanctioned by the government, but it has become a partner of the usurer. It furnishes money to the banker at 1 per cent, and permits the banker to loan it at 10 per cent and in many cases more. Few people have any adequate conception of the power of interest. If Christopher Columbus, instead of using the money to furnish the outfit in which he sailed to discover America, had put that money on interest at 5 per cent and compounded it every year, in the 400 years that have elapsed since that time, it would have amounted to a sum of money sufficient to buy the aggregate wealth of Europe and America. It would have been easier for him to have demonstrated this fact to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella than it was to prove even the probability of reaching the eastern coast of Asia by sailing westward. The interest on the indebtedness of the people of this country together with the tribute they pay to the transportation companies amounts to more than the entire agricultural productions in the United States.

An article entitled "The Railway Man," which recently appeared in Vox Populi, compiles figures from the statistical abstract of the United States, showing that for the twenty-two years from 1871 to 1892, the people of this country paid to the railroads the enormous sum of sixteen thousand million dollars, or a sum equal to the assessed value of the entire property of thirty-one states in 1890. The total increase in the assessed value of the entire property in this country, from 1880 to 1890, was less than eight thousand million dollars, or less than one-half the amount paid the railroad companies in twenty-two years. Yet it seems to be the object of congress to ignore the demands of the producers and continue to legislate in the interest of the bankers and the corporations. It is high time that every patriotic citizen was protesting against these methods.

If you are in politics for the fun you can have in the campaign it will sort o' do to vote for one of the old parties, but if you are in it for business vote for your own interest.

It is the irony of fate that the starting of the Commonwealth army occurred in John Sherman's state. The unemployed to-day are the legitimate results of John Sherman's foreign gold-basis policy.—Capital, Olympia, Washington.

Advocate the initiative and referendum, it alone can give us the purest justice. When the people can say by their votes what the law shall be, then, and not till then, shall we have just government.—People's paper, Versailles, Ind.



A NOTE OF WARNING.

All the active forces of the American Industrial Railway Union (1,000,000 strong in '93), K. of L., as well as the Legion and Alliance are People's Party men. It won't do for old party brigands to try their luck at holding up the People's Party train.

THE REFORM PRESS.

Thoughts That Sparkle With Wit, Wisdom and Pathos.

Mr. Democrat, your party lied to you about the tariff, didn't it? And about the silver question, too? And about dollar wheat? Now, another question: Are you going to be hoodwinked and wheedled into voting the old ticket "just once more," or have you enough of the thing called democracy?—Free Trader.

Can you see a "hole in the ground"? Telephones in Sweden, where the government owns them, are \$3 a year; telephones in New York where corporations own them, are \$240 a year. Who's in the hole, the "effete" people of Sweden, or the "smart" people of New York?—The Coming Nation.

If Grover Cleveland were to be tried for "fooling" the democracy he would come clear. He may have toyed with the old lady's affections and got her all "roused up," and all that, but he didn't fool her. He told what he would do if he got a chance and he kept his word.—Thornton's Monitor.

During Cleveland's former administration there was an immense surplus of money in the treasury, and Cleveland gave about \$58,000,000 of it in premiums to the bondholders for the privilege of paying bonds not due. Now there is a deficit of money, and he gives them more bonds, which in turn produce more fat premiums. Great statesman, Cleveland is. Makes good times for the bondholders, whether the treasury is too full or too empty.—Tom Watson.

When the poor man goes to get some of those nice warm soft blankets to wrap his children in of cold nights, he will be horrified to learn that those "give us a chance" democrats have left a roaring tariff on them. But a smile about the size of a cellar door will pass over his face when he is told that he can buy fiddle strings now clear of any tariff, free as the air. If his children are kept warm, it will be dancing after the free fiddle strings.—Union, Lamar, Mo.

The curse of all government is that it governs too much. At the present rate of legislation we are approaching the masses will be mere "jumping jacks." Another decade in the modern evolution will take us back to where Darwin traces the beginning of the human race—the ape! And, having no further opportunity for the exercise of our brains—no use for our arms in work—and when tramping has been made "illegal," our progenitor will still have the advantage over us of being able to "hang on" by his tail!—Twentieth Century.

Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, says:

"The paper money of France is the most striking fiat in the world. It contains no promise for redemption, not a promise to pay, but a legal tender money which circulates freely in France and surrounding provinces of adjoining countries."

Not only that but she coins her gold and silver at the ratio of 15%

of silver to 1 of gold. And more, she has more gold than any other country, and also more silver per capita. She has no idea of killing her silver and her paper money in the interest of gold bugs—as foolish Uncle Samuel seems striving to do.—Free Trader.

A dozen thieving schemers can go to Washington and get a subsidy or a contract or a law, but a petition of 100,000 poor Americans in person will get nothing but bullets they have been taxed to buy, at the hands of soldiers they have been taxed to feed and clothe. I long for the traitors to show their hands. And when they leave Washington and go back to their constituents this fall there will be some chance of the people to become closely acquainted with them. The people are absorbing a good deal of history of the past thirty years these days. And more than one man is walking the floor and wondering why he could not have seen it before.—Coming Nation.

It matters not what may be thought of the Coxe movement. Whether it was ill advised or not is not now the issue. The army of the commonwealth has a right, guaranteed by the national constitution, to go to the capitol and present whatever petition it may see fit. The guaranteed right does not give license to seize railroad trains, or appropriate other people's property, or levy contributions on communities for food or other supplies. Coxe did not do this. The News executives no act of violence or lawlessness. He went to Washington in a peaceable manner, and with his hands in his pockets. There is not a fair minded citizen of the United States but will blush with shame at this national disgrace. His indignant manhood will rise in protest against an administration that can encourage and countenance such a wrong.—Rocky Mountain News.

The man who imagines the democratic party is a free trade party has either been asleep or is dull of comprehension. Pledged to free trade by its platform of '92 it has invited protected manufacturers to appear before its committees, a la McKinley, and give suggestions. Carnegie has expressed himself as satisfied with the Wilson bill, as all protectionists surely ought to be. If enacted into law it will afford as high protection to manufacturers as any law ever passed in this country, the McKinley bill not excepted. It gives the manufacturers free raw material, but does not compel them to lower their prices on the finished products. The trusts will keep right on doing business at the old stand and the people may as well stand up to be bled and look pleasant; or if they can't look pleasant, as pleasant as they can! This is "tariff reform" and all you fellows who voted for tariff reform must take your medicine, even if it does taste bad. Good Dr. Cleveland knows what's good for you.—Free Trader.

Among us we have thousands of people who imagine they are highly civilized and, thoroughly refined. They are well read in polite literature. They may be familiar with Latin and Greek. They are authorities upon conventional manners. They are connoisseurs when it comes to eating and drinking. They are well versed in proprieties as they relate to the ball room and the banquet hall. They can discourse charmingly about Madeira and canvasback ducks. They can sit down to a select banquet which has cost from \$1,000 to \$10,000 without a twinge of compunction, though within cannon shot of their chairs there are others slaving themselves to death, maidens selling virtue for food and strong men being driven to suicide because no man gives them employment. And those persons imagine they are civilized; they think they have swept the utmost horizon of human pleasure and drunk deeply from the sweetest nectar life holds for man. The God in them has not awakened. Their conscience is anaesthetized by sensuous perceptions.—R. G. Flower in the Arena.

You may plug your ears, and blindfold your eyes, and imagine there are no wails of oppression nor gaunt starvation if you will. Or you may hear and see these things and quietly assume that it is none of your concern and does not and can not affect you and yours. But these things are a fact nevertheless, and they do affect you and yours, whatever you may think about it. No nation can oppress its people but the penalty will surely follow. No nation, of all the thousands that have existed, did it, but paid the penalty. Their civilization, their wealth, their kings, priests and temples, master and slave, alike lie buried in oblivion, victims of their own selfishness. Oppression carries with it the germ of its own destruction. The history of the world proves it without an exception. The present nations exist only by modifying the wrong of their predecessors—that only makes the sickness longer, but it will be just as fatal. Oppression reigns, the laborers are driven by hunger to be mere serfs, cunning men are making laws for the benefit of the few—every symptom of an early demise is present. These things do not concern you, eh? So thought the ruling power of other nations in all ages. Ask history the result. Only through loss and pain will you learn—then pain and loss will be your teachers. You have no pity for the suffering of others? The others will have no pity when you suffer, when your children cry for bread and mercy, there will be no voice to respond. The landlord will have no mercy for them. As you give it to others shall it be returned unto you, even a hundred fold. Open your ears, your eyes, your intelligence, and help to remedy the wrongs that are. Time will not always wait.—Coming Nation.

Well, old John Sherman, some of your chickens are coming right home to roost, eh?

If you want just two words which express the cause of the present hard times, they are "Gold Basis."

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COULDN'T STAND IT.

Rev. Botkin Troubles the Nerves of Sensitive Listeners.

WELLINGTON, Kan. [Special]—In the Methodist church at Belle Plaine last night Rev. J. D. Botkin of this city, prohibition candidate for governor in 1888 and for six years presiding elder for the Methodist church, lectured on "The Nation's Perils." In it he referred to the evils which beset the national legislation—among others the whisky and other trusts, lobbying, bribery, election methods, partisan whipping and immoral surroundings of legislators, and declared that all measures affecting the moral, social, political or religious welfare of the people were fit topics for discussion in the pulpit. Incidentally he passed some severe strictures on this national banking law, and declared that the conviction of the "commonwealth leaders" for waiving on the grass of the capital had the effect of "making him tired."

J. W. Forney, late chairman of the republican county convention, arose in the rear of the room and interrupted Mr. Botkin by asking "Do you believe the conviction unjust?"

"It is trivial—infantile," replied Rev. Botkin with strong emphasis. "If a hundred millionaires walked on the grass not a word would be said."

C. R. Parsons, a leading democratic banker, sprang to his feet directly in front of the speaker and cried: "Leave the room. Let's leave the church."

Two dozen men and women got up and started for the door.

"Stay and take your medicine," cried State Senator A. G. Forney, brother of the republican chairman, while there were deep murmurs in the church, much laughter and some stifled applause.

The speaker offered to divide the time with those who had interrupted him, but they went on out. He had continued but a few moments when the janitor of the church interrupted: "You are hurting our pastor, Rev. Mr. Burns."

Mr. Burns said: "It is not my province to stop you. You came by invitation. Only the trustees can take you out of the pulpit. I won't be responsible."

Elect a congress next November that will impeach Grover Cleveland within forty-eight hours after it takes its seat next March. It can be done.

Elect a congress next November that will need no investigating committee to tell it what the trouble is

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

The Party of Broken Promises Going to Pieces in Every Quarter. Washington Post (Dem.)

The triumphant column that entered Washington a year ago with Grover Cleveland at its head and look complete possession of the executive and legislative branches of the government with such loud-sounding promises of reform and prosperity, is already on the eve of a panic that may end in a rout without a parallel in the political history of the country, and the promised land into which they have entered be turned over to their old enemies.

Divided councils and an army of stragglers are working the dissolution.

The Minnesota democratic committee issued a proclamation reading out of the party eight senators headed by Gorman, Hill and Brice.

Gov. Tillman of South Carolina serves notice on the Washington democracy that he is done with them, and that a new democratic party will be organized without New England and the eastern middle states.

Ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts at the head of the democratic army in New England makes a raid on Senator Hill and his friends that means a war of extermination.

Senator Voorhees' organ at Indianapolis declares that Hill is a hypocrite and a pretender, a democrat no longer, and the most unprincipled apology of a statesman since the days of Aaron Burr.

Brother Dana in the Sun that shines for all, says that Mr. Cleveland is destroying the democratic party by making war on its regular organizations, and is trying to build up a Cleveland party.

That said and reliable Sun that shines in Baltimore says that there is a reaction going on in this country "against democratic methods and in condemnation of democratic cowardice, imbecility, and incompetency, especially as exhibited in the conduct of the democratic majority in congress."

From away out in Montana, where it was supposed the democracy had an entrenched camp, comes word that the democrats are going to fight under the Populist banner hereafter.

THE CURSE OF USURY.

A Practical Illustration of the Way the Money Lenders Are Absorbing the Wealth of the Nation.

Peter Cooper was one of the most successful, careful and prudent business men of his time. He was strongly opposed to the methods of many merchants who launched out into extravagant enterprises or borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest.

Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow money for six months, paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent per month.

"Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked.

"Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years."

"Are you in earnest?" said the would-be borrower.

"Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for the three years at that rate. Will you do it?"

"Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "just sign this note for \$10,000, payable in three years, and give your check for \$800, and the transaction is complete."

"But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

"You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty-six months at the 3 per centum per month amounts to 108 per centum, or \$10,800; therefore your check for \$800 just makes us even."

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this rather humorous proposal of Mr. Cooper.—Clay Center Dispatch.

Yearly Income of the President.

There is a general idea that the President's salary of \$50,000 a year is all he receives, and that when compared with the salaries paid the sovereigns of Europe, the sum is not enough. This is a mistake. In addition to his salary the President receives \$36,004 to pay the salaries of his clerks and subordinates. His private secretary has \$2,250, his assistant secretary \$2,250, the stenographer gets \$1,800, each of five messengers \$1,200 each, two doorkeepers \$1,200, while other employees are paid in proportion down to the man who takes care of his fires, who receives \$864. In addition \$5,000 is allowed for incidentals, such as stationery and carpets; \$12,500 for food and refreshment; \$2,500 for fuel, \$4,000 for the greenhouse, \$15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all the President and his household cost the country more than \$125,000.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Southern Industries

The Chattanooga Tradesman has issued its report of new industries established in the south for the second quarter of 1894. It shows a total of 638; as against 659 for the same period of 1893 and 779 for the second quarter of 1892. Considering the condition of business and finance the Tradesman says the report shows surpassingly well. It shows that Texas has eighty-two new industries to its credit, Tennessee 63, Georgia 62, Virginia 59 and Alabama 59. Woodworking plants, 189 in number, lead the list as usual. In 1893 and 1892, for the same period, 192 were reported, with 150 for 1891. Every southern state is included, the largest number, 24, being credited to Tennessee, with 21 for Florida and 18 each for Georgia and Virginia.

Forty-nine flour and grist mills are reported, as against 42 in 1893; North Carolina reports 11, Tennessee 10 and Virginia 6, and Kentucky and Texas have 5 each.

Foundries and machine shops are 42 in number for the quarter, 40 having been reported last year for the same period.

Electricity is steadily growing in favor in the south; 35 new plants are reported, there having been 27 last year and 33 in 1892; 5 new plants credited to Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas.

Newly established cotton and woolen mills number 32, against 31 for the same period of 1893 and 59 in 1892. Georgia and North Carolina each report 7, South Carolina 6 and Texas and Virginia 3 each. The report also shows that 21 brick and tile works, 32 canning factories, 10 compresses and gins, 20 ice factories and 26 oil mills were established during the quarter, together with forty water works plants and 75 miscellaneous new industries.

The Pullman War.

The boycott ordered by the American Railway Union against all roads continuing to carry the Pullman cars has been in effect 3 days and already more than a score of railroads are tied up. We note strikes at many central points in support of the boycott. The switchmen at the union depot yards at St. Louis are out; at Chicago 800 employees in the Northwestern shops, the firemen on all the suburban express trains of the Illinois Central, and 200 men of the Baltimore & Ohio in south Chicago, have joined the strike; 1200 yard men pulled out at Cincinnati; the employees of the Northern Pacific, on the mountain division, have struck and it is given out by members of the local lodges of the American Railway Union at El Paso, Texas, which had been called together to consider the matter, that no trains on the several roads converging that city will take out Pullman cars.—The authorities of the Mobile & Ohio say they cannot afford to jeopardize their freight business to help Pullman fight his battles, and will therefore discontinue hauling his cars. At the meeting of the General Managers' association of Chicago, comprising the general managers of every railroad entering Chicago except the Big Four, it was agreed that the roads would fight the boycott to a finish. Twenty-one out of twenty-two managers were present.

Express Car Robbed.

A passenger train on the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, due at Savannah at 7 a. m., last Tuesday, was held up one mile from Hamersville, Ga., at 1:50 a. m., by six masked men. Immediately after leaving Hamersville, two men, climbing over the tender, behind which it had been covered, covered the engineer and fireman with pistols and told the former to stop when ordered. About a mile further on the order was given and the train stopped. Four other men in masks came up and ordered express messenger Calder to open the door. He refused and was told that he had better get out of the car, and before he could get to a corner a dynamite cartridge exploded, breaking open the door and stunning him to unconsciousness. When he recovered, he looked up into a pistol barrel and the man who held it was telling him to open the safe. He did so, taking the packages out as ordered. Having secured the bundle the robbers made the engineer out the engine loose from the train, and then they ran to a point near Argyle, eleven miles from the scene of the robbery, where they left it and took to the woods.

WIDOWED BY LIGHTNING

A Young Husband is Killed During a Thunder Storm.

John Logan Jamison, Jr., assistant overseer on the Thompson orphanage farm near Charlotte, N. C., was killed by lightning Monday afternoon under a poplar tree, under which he had taken shelter.

Last Wednesday young Jamison was married to pretty Ruth Brown, one of the wards of the Thompson orphanage. After a motherless and fatherless childhood, Ruth had at last found happiness in marriage to a manly husband, but now, after five days wedded life the unfortunate woman is a widow.

Indorses the Nicaragua Canal.

A favorable report was ordered by the house commerce committee on the Nicaragua canal bill. This conclusion was not reached, however, without considerable discussion, which developed the fact that Mr. Caruth of Kentucky is strongly opposed to the measure. On a motion made by Mr. Price of Louisiana to postpone consideration of the bill for the present, Mr. Wise of Virginia, the chairman of the committee, voted in the affirmative with Mr. Price. Those who voted in opposition were Messrs. Storer, Raudall, Mahon, Hepburn of Iowa, Bickner, Patterson, Fletcher, Mallory and Fields.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - - -

COLUMBIANA, JULY 5, 1894.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
R. F. KOLB.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. FONVILLE, of Cranshaw.
For Auditor,
W. T. B. LYNCH, of Macon.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
S. M. ADAMS, of Bibb.

For Treasurer,
T. K. JONES, of Tuskaaloosa.
For Superintendent of Education,
J. P. OLIVER, of Tallapoosa.
For Attorney General,
WARREN S. REESE, Jr., of Montgomery.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GILBERT B. DEANS,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
THOS. A. HUSTON.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
3rd district—WM. C. POWERS.
4th district—DAVID C. DAVIS.

THE TICKET.

Study this:—We print below the ticket pretty much as it will appear on the ticket to be voted in August. Study it well and teach it to those who cannot read. The X placed before the names signify the men you wish to vote for, and is the way in which you make your choice and vote. Place an X, made with pen and ink, before each name, you want to vote for.

STATE TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Governor,
X Reuben F. Kolb,
William C. Oates.

Vote for one.
For Secretary of State,
X J. C. Fonville,
J. K. Jackson.

Vote for one.
For Treasurer,
X Thos. K. Jones,
J. Craig Smith.

Vote for one.
For Auditor,
X W. T. B. Lynch,
John Purifoy.

Vote for one.
For Attorney General,
X Warren S. Reese, Jr.,
W. C. Fitts.

Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X J. P. Oliver,
John O. Turner.

Vote for one.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
X S. M. Adams,
H. D. Lane.

COUNTY TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Representative,
X G. B. Deans,
E. S. Lyman.

Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X T. A. Huston,
E. O. Dawson.

Vote for two.
For Commissioners,
X W. C. Powers,
X D. C. Davis,
R. J. Griffin,
R. B. Posey.

THROUGH HUMAN AGENCIES.

God, only, can save Alabama. That is my faith, and I shall believe He will until the last shudder of the sad and beautiful wreck is felt over the world. Let us help to save Alabama.

So concludes a letter from an eminent Alabamian to a friend in this city. True! God rules and reigns and determines the destinies of all men and things. But He operates in human affairs always through human agencies. And His agencies in this struggle between the forces of order and progress and the forces of chaos and destruction are the energies and faith of her loyal sons. They will not, must not fail her in this emergency. The great names of her statesmen, the eloquence of her orators, the personal plea of all those on whom she has bestowed her honors, the willing hands of her young men, the unceasing

work of every man who loves his State, will all unite and save her from the clutching and eager grasp of those who seek control of her fortunes only to build up themselves while they tear down the fair structure which twenty years of orderly and honest rule have raised. —Age-Herald.

The above from the Age Herald, speaks for itself. There is but one way to save Alabama, and that is for the good people of all political creeds join the reform movement, and redeem our beloved state from the rule of usurpers; and that can only be done by purifying the ballot box, and throwing around it every possible safeguard. The Omnipotent Architect of the universe will not sanction the invasion of the sanctity of the ballot box. The letter referred to concludes "Let us help save Alabama." There is, but one way and that is for every honest man to throw off the shackles of party slavery, and help bury any party that rides into office on stuffed ballot boxes. Captain Kolb has an open letter to Col. Oates asking him to write an open letter to the county officers and all others who perform any duty in the management of the election requesting them, in behalf of our respective tickets to faithfully do all in their power to assure perfect fairness and impartiality towards each party in every act of the election or the declaration of the result; if Col. Oates will join Capt. Kolb in asking county officers to do their duty, it will go a long way towards insuring honest elections. If Col. Oates refuses to write the letter it will indicate that he is in favor of ballot box stuffing and rascality that has been going on in Ala., for 25 years. Every honest man is in favor of honest elections, and of each party having representatives at the ballot box in order that the votes may be counted as casts. The Advocate is in favor of a free vote and an honest count, and proposes from now until the first Monday in August to pour hot shot in to the ranks of Ballot Box Stuffers, and dishonest officials.

CAPTAIN KOLB

Indicts an Open Letter to Col. Oates—Wants the Colonel to Write a Letter, Too.

The Jeffersonians have all sorts of ways of trying to make the people believe that the wicked democrats are fixing up to count them out. A favorite scheme is to write open letters to the democratic committees and candidates asking them to join in requests to county officers to be honest. The other day Mr. Skaggs sent one to Colonel Thompson. Now Captain Kolb writes one to Colonel Oates. Here it is, and a wormy old chestnut it is becoming:

Hon. W. C. Oates—Dear Sir: There is a prevalent apprehension and dread in this state, which is shared by its best citizens; that the election to be held the first Monday in August will not be conducted with fairness and impartiality. As the representatives of the two parties it would certainly be hoove both of us to do all in our power to assure a clear and undisputed title to the officers, as well as to allay all dangers from this alleged menace. Of course I recognized the fact that neither of us have any authority over the officers, nor any right to assume that either of us can control their actions; but each of us can make a request and insist upon its compliance by our respective friends, and I feel satisfied that it will be efficacious in accomplishing the result sought. Should it fail we would have the consciousness of an honest and patriotic effort to fulfill the desires of our respective friends in this particular.

I therefore request that you give me an open letter to the county officers and all others who shall perform any duty in the management of the election, requesting them, in behalf of our respective tickets, to faithfully do all in their power to assure perfect fairness and impartiality toward each party in every act of theirs, which shall affect the management of the election or the declaration of the result.

I am pleased to note that your public declarations before your nomination for for "an honest election and fair count," and that you "would not have the office of governor, if not honestly and fairly elected," and feel confident that this request will meet your hearty approbation and indorsement.

Permit me to assure you that my friends in every section of the state approve this course on my part, and that they will take pleasure in faithfully complying with any reasonable request I may make intended to assure this result. Very truly yours,

R. F. Kolb.

SAM JONES AT TROY.

His Views on Political Corruption, as Expressed By Him in His Series of Sermons to Vast Audiences.

Upon the purity of the ballot depends the perpetuity of our free institutions; a corrupted ballot where fraud is a patent salt is in counties and districts of Alabama and other Southern States, means a corrupted citizenship and a debauched community. If we tamper with the ballot we are tampering with the very foundations on which our institutions rest.

A free ballot and a fair count may mean negro domination, but a corrupted ballot, and stuffed ballot boxes and perjury and fraud mean the domination of the devil and the eternal ruin of our people.

If remors can be relied on at all, you have officials in this county who ought to be working in stripes in the penitentiary of this state, and no doubt they would be largely recruited from many other counties in the state of Alabama. I do not speak in the interest of Democracy, or Populism or third partyism as it is called, or Republicanism but in the interest of noble institutions and the very principles upon which our government rests. Our politics are corrupt our politicians are corrupt beyond any class of our fellow citizens, and unless by some means we can have fair elections, and honesty among officials, we had as well throw up the sponge and surrender the field. The ballot box may show who is elected but the returns show who gets the office. Beit said to the honor of some men who were declared elected by courts passing upon technicalities, who have received office they said "we know we were not elected and we will not accept an office which belongs to another man."

A minister who sits quietly by and sees the very foundations of our government and society tampered with in this way, and utters no word of protest, and gives no word of warning to his people, can live with the consciousness that the devil brags on him every day, and will never throw an obstacle in his way as a preacher. A little partisan preacher, holding up far the rascality of his party, won't be in hell ten minutes until the devil will saddle and bridle him, and hope him all over hell to show him off. If we preachers would quit preaching so much about the Sweet Bye and Bye, and have more to say about the dirty. Now and Now, we would see things getting in better shape in Georgia and Alabama, and all over this country.

I was in Indiana some time ago, and a good old brother was asking me why we didn't have a free ballot and fair count down south. I replied our ballot is as free and fair in Georgia as it is in Indiana, in Georgia we use lead, and in Indiana you use silver, we can kill them cheaper than we can buy them, and you can buy them cheap. Both Georgia and Indiana are running on the most economical plan to defeat a clean ballot and fair count.

Mississippi has the best election laws in the south. They tried the shot gun regime, and the stuffed ballot box for a good while; they found they were purjuring their young men and officials and that would not do, they saw it was cruel to use shot guns, they called a constitutional convention, and made it a law that no man could vote in Mississippi unless he could read any paragraph in the constitution of the state, or understand it if read to him. Of course that meant simply if he is a democrat he can vote, but if not he can neither read nor understand the constitution of the state. Therefore they do not use shot guns, nor stuff the ballot box, but Mississippi goes democratic overwhelming and they are saved from perjury and murder by a constitutional clause. Alabama had better do this,—anything to keep from perjury and murder. Every false registration list and every stuffed ballot box means perjury to every scoundrel that touches it from the time the vote is deposited until the election is declared.

I think Kolb is a fool for running again. If I had beat the race as much as he did the last time, and could not get in,—I would quit. But for the overwhelming democratic majorities from the black belt counties of the state, no tell-

ing what his majority would have been. I do not intend in any utterance of my lips to give comfort or aid to the democratic party as it is today, nor to the republicans nor populist parties. I feel a good deal like the old populist in Texas the other day in shearing his sheep, he begun at the sheep's tail and sheared him towards his head, and when asked why he did that, he said he had always commenced at the sheep's head and sheared him towards his tail, but by golly he had not had the courage to look a sheep in the face since he voted for Cleveland in the last election; wool at seven cents a pound under the Democratic administration puts me where I have not the courage to look a sheep in the face.

This is too serious a matter for jesting and the time will come in our country when neither life nor property will be safe. With the tide of ragabond immigration into this country, with loose theorist talk by these hair-brained politicians with the indifference on the part of the good people of the country, our institutions are in danger and must go down in the ruin unless there is a revolution of sentiment and action, along the lines of purity in politics and purity in officials.

The present national congress is a disgrace to this nation a "mixtry" as the old woman said of fool, and rascal in about equal proportions, and when thus complicated it needs a dose of the medicine which the boy said his father gave when a neighbor came to his father and said: I am very badly diseased." He said his father examined him found that he had no liver or lights either, and his father gave him just three doses of medicine and in five days he had a liver as big as a wash tub and electric lights, surely congress needs about three doses of that medicine.

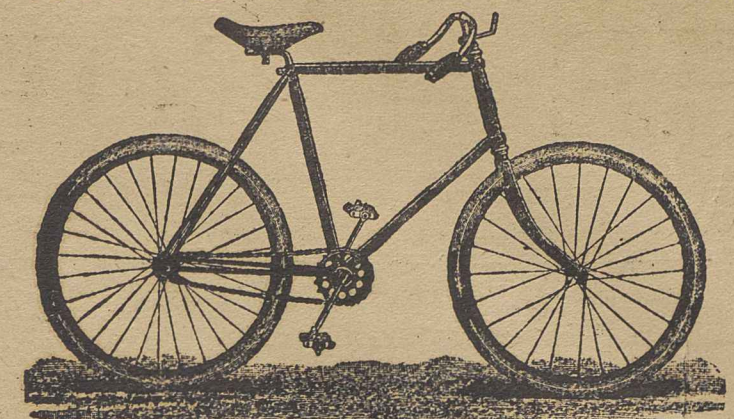
The election frauds in Pike and Conecuh, just as The Journal predicted have brought about a revolution of feeling so overwhelming that like crimes will never again be repeated in those counties. Pike and Conecuh are white counties and there could be no possible excuse for stealing the votes of white men. The high-handed manner in which it was done was as unblushing as it was infamous. The Journal called the attention of Rev. Sam Jones to these crimes in Pike and asked him to warn the people against their repetition, when he went to Troy to speak against the devil and all manner of wickedness. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Jones is doing so and while the public may not endorse his personalities they will endorse the purposes in view. He denounced the county officers who are in possession of stolen property as no better than common thieves it is said. In Conecuh there is also a healthy growing public sentiment and one which the lawless element will no longer be able to override. Mr. W. D. Atkinson, who is editor of the Evergreen Star and fought Kolb and his county ticket more bitterly than anyone in the county, and who is a true and honest democrat, comes out in a letter to Judge Zell Gaston of Butler and makes a strong protest against the continuance of those frauds that threaten the very existence of a free government. In referring to the Conecuh frauds Mr. Atkinson says:

"I fought you and Dr. Lee, and all others on your side until the August election of 1892. I knew then you had defeated us, and I begged and implored my party leaders not to steal white mens votes; but my feeble utterances were disregarded. I differ with you now but this need not make us enemies. * * * I am a democrat an organized democrat, and such I shall die; but unless this fraudulent election business ceases, the government which we boast as being a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, will perish from the face of the earth, and deserves such fate. I say to you futher that you may, if you wish, read this letter from every stump in Butler and Conecuh counties.

Thus The Journal's feeble efforts in behalf of honest elections are about to be rewarded by an overwhelming public sentiment in its direction. Col. Oates has long since declared that he favored honest elections; and wherever Col. Oates leads, every good democrat can afford to follow.—Journal, Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Kolb comes out in a letter to Oates asking for honesty and fairness in elections, will Oates do as much. We shall see.

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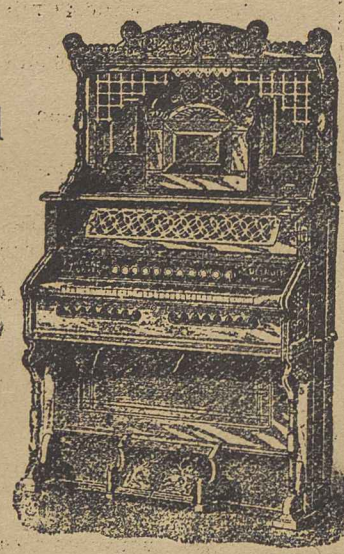
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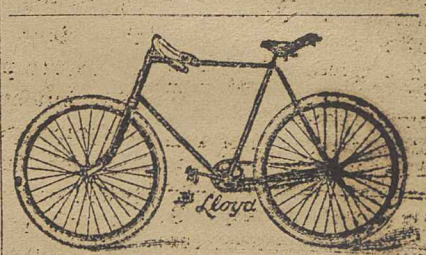


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Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage made by Fielder Lawley and Martha Lawley his wife on the hereinafter described lands in St. Clair and Shelby counties and recorded in Book 18 page 81 et seq. in the Probate office of Shelby county Ala., and in volume 21 page 190 et seq. in the Probate office of Shelby county Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Company, Limited, and a virtue of a second mortgage on the same lands to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 18 page 81 et seq. in said Probate office of Shelby county, Ala., and in volume 21 page 195 et seq. in said Probate office of Shelby county, Ala., we will sell at public outcry for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, in front of the courthouse door in said county of Shelby, the following described lands, conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: Part of SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 Sec. 2, and part of NE 1-4 of Sec. 1-4 Township 18 Range 2 East in St. Clair county. Part of W 1-2 of SE 1-4 and part of NE 1-4 Sec. 4, also part of SW 1-4 Sec. 4 and E 1-2 of NE 1-4 Sec. 4 and E 1-2 of NE 1-4 Sec. 4 in Shelby county all in Township 18 Range 2 West and containing in the aggregate 290 acres more or less on which the said Fielder Lawley resided November 13th 1893, which said lands are bounded north by lands of J. W. Williams, West by W. A. Richy, South by Ben Howard, East by Ala. Great Southern R.R. Co. right of way. Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Company, Limited, and Loan Company of Alabama, Mortgagees. Browne, McMillan and Leeper, and W. B. Nelson, Attorneys.

Notice of Application to sell

Land by Administrator.

State of Alabama, Shelby County—Probate Court, special Term June, 9th, 1894.

A. M. Elliott, deceased—Estate of.—This day came B. L. Moore Administrator, do hereby certify, and filed his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate for the purpose of paying debts. It is ordered that the 23rd day of July, 1894, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JNO. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

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AT THE CAPITOL.

A Synopsis of What Is Being Said and Done at Washington from Day to Day.

One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Day.
SENATE.—The house joint resolution, extending for 30 days the appropriations for the current fiscal year, was received from the house and laid before the senate. Except the few moments taken up in the receipt of the resolution mentioned, the entire session was devoted to the income tax measures and fair progress was made. At 6:30 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Speaker Crisp laid before the house a cablegram from the president of council and the minister of foreign affairs of France gratefully acknowledging the expressions of fraternal sympathy extended to the French people by the senate and house of representatives of this country on the assassination of the president of France. A joint resolution extending for 30 days the appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, was passed. A bill to forfeit about 54,000,000 acres of unclaimed land grants to railroads was reported and placed on the calendar. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the committee on appropriations to sit, either entire or by sub-committee, in recess, to prepare the appropriation bills for the next session of congress.—The house went into committee of the whole on a bill to authorize the secretary of war to appoint a board of three officers, active or retired, to review the action of any court martial in cases where the accused has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge, and to review the proceedings of returning boards in cases where an officer is wholly retired. The bill was amended, reported to the house and passed.—An order to consider the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state, under the five minute rule for three hours and then to vote on the amendments and passage of the bill, was agreed to, and the bill was taken up. After discussing proposed amendments until eight minutes of the allotted time remained, a motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until the expiration of the second morning hour tomorrow prevailed, and the house, at 5:30, adjourned.

One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Day.
SENATE.—The house joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the current year 30 days was read a second time. A motion was made to refer it to the committee on appropriations. Mr. Hoar gave notice that when reported back he would move to substitute for it the sundry civil appropriation bill for the ensuing current year. The hour of 10:30 having arrived the resolution went over without action, and the income tax measures were resumed and finally agreed to. A motion by Mr. Hill, of New York, to strike out the income tax sections entirely was defeated by yeas 20, nays 40. The sections relating to distilled spirits were reached and disposed of, including the amendment to paragraph 83 providing for a tax of \$1.10 per gallon, on and after the passage of the act, on all distilled spirits then in bond or that may be thereafter produced. The tobacco schedule was disposed of, and section 104, the last but one of the bill, having been reached, Mr. Hale gave notice that he intended to move to strike it out. It is the section which abrogates the reciprocity treaties.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills were passed under the consent rule during the morning hour, none of them important. The regular order, which was the bill to admit New Mexico into the sisterhood of states, was taken up and the bill was passed without division. The bill providing for the construction of a hall of records in the city of Washington, being the special order, was taken up. Pending its consideration the want of a quorum was suggested, and a roll call disclosing the presence of only 175 members, the hour at 4:20, adjourned.

One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Day.
SENATE.—The resolutions extending for 30 days the appropriations of the current year were passed without objection.—A resolution directing an inquiry into the charges for the use of seats, berths and sections in the Pullman cars was agreed to.—The house bill to define and establish the units of electrical measure was taken from the calendar and, after some verbal amendments, passed.—At 10:30 the tariff bill was taken up. The section (3) of the McKinley act, which empowers the president to make treaties of reciprocity, was modified so as not to abrogate such treaties now in existence, except where there are inconsistent with the provisions of this act. A motion by Mr. Puffer, of Kansas, to insert a section levying a duty of \$50 per capita on foreigners coming by steam or rail vessel to any port in the United States and on every alien immigrant crossing the border to engage in any industrial occupation; laid on the table by 40 to 12. The repealing clause was then agreed to, and the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole was finished, except as to reserved matters. Mr. Allison moved an amendment of the whiskey section reducing the bonded period from 8 to 4 years. Lost by 23 to 36. A large number of unimportant amendments by the finance committee were agreed to. Upon the request of Mr. Hoar, which he said he preferred in behalf of a few hard working men on the coast of Massachusetts, a paragraph putting a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on sea moss or Iceland moss was inserted. The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the senate and ordered printed. An executive session was held and the senate, at 6:20 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pence called up the contested election case of Thomas E. Watson vs. Jas. C. Black, from the 10th district of Georgia. Mr. Brown, democrat, of Indiana, of the committee on elections, raised the question of consideration, and no quorum appearing on division the yeas and nays were recorded. Mr. Pence, populist,

asked unanimous consent that, when the case is considered, Mr. Watson be permitted to speak in his own behalf one hour, and moved postponement of consideration until Monday at 2 o'clock. Rejected; yeas 76, nays 126. Other dilatory motions followed. Finally Mr. Outwater from the committee on rules, reported an order reciting that immediately on its adoption the previous question should be considered as ordered in the case of Watson vs. Black, and that the vote be taken without intervening motion. No quorum voting on Mr. Outwater's demand for the previous order the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting yeas 140, nays 41. So the previous question was ordered. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Brown said that Mr. Watson had never manifested so much interest in the case as would suffice to bring him before the committee at any time. The only thing he had done was to send a bill of \$2000, for expenses, to the committee, which the house had voted to pay. The resolution of the committee on elections, declaring Mr. Black entitled to his seat, was agreed to by 106 yeas to 10 nays. At 4:40 a recess was taken until 8 p. m. At that hour the house met and, no quorum appearing, after an hour spent in filibustering, adjourned.

One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Day.
HOUSE.—The house today declared the calendar of all the pension and desertion cases which have been agreed to in committee of the whole at the Friday night sessions, and which have been accumulating for many weeks. It also agreed to the senate amendments to the bill fixing the units of electrical measure, and at 1:27 p. m. adjourned.

The senate held no session today.

One Hundred and Seventieth Day.
SENATE.—Hitherto the tariff bill has been considered by the senate in committee of the whole, where bills receive their first rough dressing. It is now before the senate proper, but still subject to amendment.—Two resolutions relating to the present railroad strike were introduced and laid on the table for the present. The first, by Mr. Call, of Florida, calls for a select committee of five senators to inquire and report the cause of the strike and the justice of the demands of the strikers, and whether reasonable and fair to their employees and secure the transportation of the mails, freight and passengers without interruption. The second, by Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, is a joint resolution and is as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That no warrant or other process, civil or criminal, shall be issued by any United States commissioner, or out of any circuit or district court of the United States, against any person or persons for the alleged obstruction of any railroad train or trains, unless it shall appear that such person or persons have obstructed or hindered such train in such manner as to interfere with the safe and convenient movement on the part of such train or trains as is essential to the safe and convenient carriage of the mails of the United States; and the detachment of Pullman or other parlor or sleeping coaches from any railroad train or trains shall not constitute any offense against the laws of the United States. The tariff bill was then taken up. Paragraph 182, which repeals the sugar bounty, was amended to take effect from and after the passage of the act. Paragraph 182 1-2—sugars and syrups—was adopted, yeas 38, nays 34. The committee amendment putting cotton bagging on the free list was agreed to. Pending a motion by Mr. Mills to strike out the paragraph relating to burlaps and grain bags and put both on the free list, the senate, at 7:25, took a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed authorizing the commissioner of labor to investigate and report on the conditions attending the various employments of women and children. A bill amending the act of 1888, to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of United States courts, was passed. At 2 o'clock the house adjourned until Thursday.

MINERS FIRED UPON.
From Ambush, Miners in Tennessee Return to Work.

The miners are returning to work at Soddy, Tenn. Every pressure is brought to bear on them by the ring-leaders of the strike, but the men are tired of idleness, and nearly 300 of them have resumed work. Recently, as the miners were leaving the mines, they were fired upon from ambush, and one man was injured. The company has offered a reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the arrest of the ambushers. Sheriff Skillern of Chattanooga has gone up to Soddy, and every effort will be made to run down the assassins. The company will protect its miners at any cost.

It is said that there are still about thirty strikers at Soddy who refuse to work, and show a very ugly temper towards those who do work. They are suspected of firing on the miners.

How it Works.
Rev. Lansing Burrows and Rev. Wallace Tharpe, with the grand jury of the city, are after the turf exchanges in the city of Augusta, Ga., and are going to try to close the commission pool rooms. The exchanges were opened here two months ago by permission of the mayor under sufferance.

Rev. Mr. Tharpe says widows have come to him tear-stained and have told him that their sons were failing to support them. They were in distress. Their sons told them that their money was lost on the races. Young men come bowed down in sorrow and despair and told him they had lost their money on the races. One of them had winged his employer to play the races. There were other like instances. The time had come for some one to act.

Rain Comes Down in Torrents.
On Monday morning there was a cloud burst on the Southwestern railroad about fifty miles from Macon, Ga. One hundred feet of track was washed away. It rained very hard in Macon during the afternoon.

FRANCE.

Exciting Events Following the Assassination of Carnot.

Police investigation of the crime has already led to the arrest of three persons at Vienna. It is believed there were others engaged in the conspiracy which resulted in the murder of Carnot. The authorities believe that Santo was the agent of anarchists, and that he was entrusted with the murdering the president, and that he carried out instructions which he received at various towns between Certe and Paris.

DISORDERS AT LYONS.
Disorders at Lyons and at other places in France, resulting from the indignation of the people at the assassination of President Carnot, continued throughout Monday night. Crowds of rioters paraded the streets of the city from the time the late president's remains left Lyons until Tuesday morning, and in spite of the efforts of the police and military, a mob sacked Italian stores and factories and after throwing their contents into the streets made bonfires of everything burnable.

Forty Italian shops in the city have been gutted and burned by the mob. The authorities are either powerless to suppress disorder or else are not inclined to do it. Anyway, it is strange that they are never on hand in force until the damage is done, though they have in every case had ample warning. Four rioters were killed today by an explosion of petroleum in a store which they were sacking.

Two thousand arrests were made during the day in connection with the anti-Italian manifestation. The greater number of the prisoners were liberated after short detention and after being cautioned against creating further disorder. The anti-Italian feeling is still high. An Italian store was pillaged and set on fire.

ITALIANS LEAVING FRANCE.

Many Italian workmen, who were driven out of Marseilles, Lyons and Grenoble, are returning to Italy. They tell of outrageous brutalities committed by lawless Frenchmen. They declare that many Italians in France have been wounded and that some have died of their injuries, but the authorities are concealing the facts. Dispatches on the subject are being exchanged between Rome and Paris. The French authorities express regret that outrages have occurred, and advise a closer co-operation of the French Italian police against the anarchists.

ITALY'S FLAG AT HALF MAST.

For the first time since the unification of Italy by the entrance into Rome of Victor Emmanuel and his occupation of the Quirinal the royal standard which floats over that palace is placed at half mast. This is done by the express order of King Humbert.

SYMPATHY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the house of commons Sir William Harcourt moved the resolutions which he announced yesterday, expressing the horror and detestation of the house at the assassination of President Carnot, and the sympathy of Great Britain with the widow and French nation. The resolution, he said, uttered the universal sentiment of the people and the house; in the presence of a great sorrow all trivial differences vanished.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

M. Casimir-Perier Is Chosen President of the Republic.

The national congress met in the palace of Versailles to elect a president of the Republic of France for the full term of seven years. After some confusion, promoted by socialist members, the assembly proceeded to vote. The result was the election of M. Casimir-Perier, who received 451 out of a total of 845 valid votes. Brisson received 196, Dupuy 97, Fervier 53 and Arago 22, 26 votes scattering. The election being over the president of the assembly declared the body adjourned sine die.—The new president, having been formally invested with the powers of his office, returned to Paris, accompanied by Premier Dupuy and two other cabinet officers, and escorted by a troop of lanciers. He was enthusiastically received at the capitol city.

A PRISONER RESPIED.

Is Transferred to Montigny to Save Him from a Mob.

At the request of the judge who condemned him, Governor Jones yesterday granted a respite of a few days to Alex. Shelton, the negro who was to have been hanged on Friday next for the murder of a deputy sheriff in Chilton county last year. A few days ago the governor received a telegram from the sheriff at Clanton that a mob was being organized to lynch the prisoner. Tonight Governor Jones notified one of the local companies to hold itself in readiness to go to Clanton to protect the prisoner, but before the military special left the sheriff brought Shelton on the train to this city, having ended the mob. He is safe in jail here.

For Receiving Bribes.

At New Orleans, the grand jury found two indictments, one against John C. Bach, ex-member of the board of assessors, charged with having received \$150 for reducing the assessment of Thuermer & Becker, and one against Congressman Thomas H. Bailey of the third ward, charged with having received \$500 from the Ambrosius-Busch Brewing company for laying a railway switch into their cold storage warehouse.

Burned at the Stake.

Charles Benney, 12 years old, who was burned at a stake by some boys at Camden, N. J., who were playing Indians some months ago, died last Tuesday from the effects of his injuries. The boys who inflicted the torture have been sent to the reform school.

Indiana's Strike Over.

The miners' strike in Indiana was finally brought to an end by the operators conceding to 5 cents a day increase in the wage of the day laborers, making it \$1.80 per day. Work has been resumed throughout the state.

CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

A Scotch Professor's Remedy for Mal De Mer.

Thousands of people who are anxious for a sea voyage, and can well afford to make it, are deterred by their fears of what the French call *mal de mer*, or seasickness. There are people who have crossed the ocean a dozen times, and who on the last occasion were quite as sick as they were on the first. Indeed, we have known of sea captains who have been sailing the ocean for thirty or more years who never left port without undergoing the nauseating feelings that attacked them at the beginning of their first voyage. Like cures for the toothache, neuralgia and other ailments common to humanity, there are countless remedies for seasickness, which may be effective in some cases, but usually fail when they are most needed. A fortune awaits the man who will discover a sure and infallible cure for this harrowing though not dangerous form of illness.

Professor Charteris, of Edinburgh, claims to have found the desired remedy. He says that chloroform, judiciously taken, will prevent an attack of seasickness, and this assuredly is one of the cases in which prevention is far better than cure. Professor Charteris claims that even when the sickness has begun chloroform will cut it short and so lessen its terrors. The professor stands high in the medical world and no doubt means well, but we should hesitate to believe the statement were it not backed up by the testimony of three or four hundred ship captains and surgeons who have tested it and found that it worked beneficially in every case.

Doctor Macdonald, well-known to ocean travelers, says that after many careful trials he has become a firm convert as to the efficiency of chloroform as a cure for seasickness. He says:

"Of late it has been my custom to prescribe a mixture of bromide of potassium and spirit of chloroform, but unfortunately, like many other remedies administered by the mouth, it is exceedingly liable to be rejected by the stomach. Chloroform alone, however, has never been rejected, and has seldom failed in allaying gastric disturbance, and inducing a refreshing sleep from which the patient awakes with a clear head, a fair appetite and remarkable freedom from those symptoms which were so painfully evident prior to the administration of the solution. Its perfect safety renders it an admirable preparation and an ideal sedative."

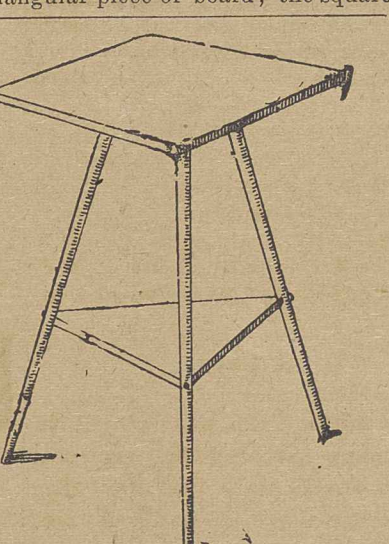
The usual dose is from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every half hour until it brings relief.

CARPENTRY FOR BOYS.

A Broomstick Table.

Very few boys might think that three broomsticks, a square and triangular piece of board and a few nails, if used in the right places, would produce a table.

Saw the sticks from three old brooms of the same size, making the cut close to the broom, obtain a square and a triangular piece of board; the square



one should be twelve inches and the triangular one twelve inches on a side. With a bit the size of the large end of a broomstick, bore three holes in the under side of the top or square board at an angle, so the legs will stand off at the bottom, fasten the sticks in these holes and nail or screw them securely from the top with screws passed through the broomsticks; secure the triangular piece half way between the top and the floor to form a sort of underself, and with a coat of paint the finished table will look like the illustration.

A Caterpillar Procession.

I wonder if you all know about the procession caterpillars at Hyeres, which form such an interesting study to naturalists, and about which a girl friend, who has been wintering on the Riviera, writes to me. It makes great webs for nests, in shape like unto soda water bottles, which hang from the fir trees. At night the caterpillars leave the nests and form a long procession, sometimes as many as 200 together, following so closely that they look like one huge worm. If the leader happens to get detached the others are hopelessly lost, and wander about aimlessly looking for him. My friend tells me that she once saw such a chain, and the leader falling over the wall the others seemed helpless, and after seeking for him finally all tumbled over the wall too, but joined on again when they found him, continuing their procession as if nothing had occurred to disunite them. In the same letter I hear that the Bordigherians allow Monte Carlo to be spoken of only as Mount Charles.—[The Gentlewoman.]

Fishing by Electricity.

A very "taking" net has been devised, having a small incandescent lamp in the center. It is a cast net with a thin rubber tube on the outer edge, which is easily inflated from the shore or boat. The fish, attracted by the light, surround it and the pneumatic tube rising to the surface of the water, the fish are caught easily and without injury to the spawn, a most important result when such fish are needed for breeding purposes.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

ABLE TO TALK AGAIN NOW.

A Southern Woman Supplied with an Artificial Jaw by a Gotham Dentist.

"I think that greater progress has been made in the past few years in the practice of dentistry than in any other branch of the healing art," said a dentist to a writer for the New York Evening Sun. "Dentistry as a science consists of a great deal more nowadays than the mere extracting of teeth. In fact, an up-to-date specialist does not extract teeth at all. So long as there is the least bit of crown or root left he sets himself to work to save that bit, and usually accomplishes his purpose. I know of a recent case where an artificial jaw was provided for a young woman in so clever a manner that, so far as external appearance went, there was nothing to show that anything was wrong. A magnificent growth of a canorous nature had practically destroyed half of the lower jaw of the young woman, when she was brought to this city from her Southern home for treatment. Her condition was such that she could not masticate even the softest food, and she had lost control of the muscles of the jaws. She was nourished with liquid food exclusively.

"The specialist who took the case in hand cut away more than half of the lower jaw, and made an artificial one to take its place. He constructed an artificial ligament also, and made a plate which is fastened upon the upper jaw for the guidance of the lower. Then a small but powerful spring was fitted into the joint, so that when the operation was completed it was possible for the young woman not only to move the jaw at will, but also to masticate all sorts of soft foods. The best part of the operation, in the young woman's opinion, however, was the fact that it restored to her the good looks that the disease had robbed her of. An operation like that makes ordinary dentistry's work appear like child's play. Electricity has been made to help the dentist materially in his work. By means of the small incandescent lamp which is inserted in the mouth the dentist is enabled to see distinctly every detail of the imperfect teeth and so may work more intelligently and quickly than was possible a few years ago."

Wonders of Ancient Glass Blowing.

The glass blowers of ancient times are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of forty centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass, and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rosellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,000 years old, which displayed an artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design.

In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely from a half to three quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmakers' art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the art of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that besides being experts in glass-making and coloring they also used the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British Museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved oblongament of the monarch Thothmes III, who lived 3,400 years ago.—St. Louis Republic.

Al!
Mamma—How came that hole in your glove, Ethel? It was not there this morning.
Ethel—Where was it?—Truth.

NEVER judge a woman's cooking by the cake she takes to a church social.—Texas Siftings.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

One of the latest signs ever painted is seen by visitors to Lookout Mountain. The ascent up this historic old mountain is made by an incline railway. On the incline cars are used, and the trip is looked out point, 2,000 feet above sea level, is made in six minutes. Just at the foot of the incline the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co. is located. The roof of this building shows a sign 100 feet long and forty feet wide that reads "McClure's Wine of Cardui for Women." Some of the letters are twenty feet long and can be read from the cars while riding all the way up the mountain. No visitor comes to Lookout Mountain without having "Wine of Cardui" firmly impressed on the memory. The Chattanooga Medicine Company, under the leadership of Dr. J. C. McClure, and have an immense laboratory containing more than one-half acre of floor space.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Nervous

Troubles Originate in

Impure Blood

Therefore the True Method of Cure Is to Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which cures Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and other Diseases, because it

Purifies The Blood

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Price 25c.

AM. N. U. No. 27, 1894.



wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

How Grant Became a Smoker.

"My father," said Col. Grant, "tried to smoke while at West Point, but only because it was against the regulations, and then he didn't succeed very well at it. He really got the habit from smoking light cigars and cigarettes during the Mexican war, but it wasn't a fixed habit. When he left the army and lived in the country he smoked a pipe—not incessantly. I don't think that he was very fond of tobacco then, and really there was always a popular misconception of the amount of his smoking. But he went on as a light smoker, a casual smoker, until the day of the fall of Fort Donelson. Then the gun-boats had been worsted somewhat, and Admiral Foote having been wounded, he sent ashore for my father to come and see him. Father went aboard, and the Admiral, as is customary, had his cigars passed. My father took one, and was smoking it when he went ashore. There he was met by a staff officer who told him that there was a sortie and the right wing had been struck and smashed in. Then my father started for the scene of operations. He let his cigar go out, naturally, but held it between his fingers. He rode hither and yon, giving orders and directions, still with the cigar stump in his hand. The result of his exertions was that Fort Donelson fell after he sent his message of 'Unconditional surrender,' and I propose to move immediately upon your works." With the message was sent all over the country the news that Grant was smoking throughout the battle, when he only had carried this stump from Foote's flagship. But the cigars began to come in from all over the Union. He had 11,000 cigars on hand in a very short time. He gave away all he could, but he was so surrounded with cigars that he got to smoking them regularly. But he never smoked as much as he seemed to smoke. He would light a cigar after breakfast, and let it go out, and then light it again, and then again let it go out and light it; so that one cigar would last until lunch time.—McClure's Magazine.

SEVERE EXPOSURE

Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred derangements. We do not "catch cold" if we are in good condition. If the liver is active, and the system in consequence doing its duty, we live in full health and enjoy life "rain or shine." To "break up a cold" there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Fernald's Pleasant Pellets. They keep the whole system regulated in a perfectly natural way. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are morbid, if the days seem dreary and long, if all either is bad, if things go awry, it is the liver which is at fault. It is generally "torpid." A common sense way is to take Dr. Fernald's Pleasant Pellets. We generally eat too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue-changes become inefficient and incomplete. Be comfortable—you are comfortable when well. You'll be well when you have taken "Pleasant Pellets."

No Constipation follows their use. Put up sealed in glass—always fresh and reliable.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI

For Female Diseases.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

\$4.50 FINE CALF (KANGAROO) \$5.50 POLY (KANGAROO) \$2.95-2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.

\$2.95-2. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25-2.45-2.15.

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It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything related to poultry. You should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in 1c. or 2c. stamp.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

NO. 6.

accepted as an official declaration from the administration in favor of the sugar trust rates. It was taken, as it was meant to be taken, as an appeal to democratic senators to repudiate the pledges of their party platform, disavow their own published convictions and follow the administration in making a complete surrender to the sugar monopoly in order to secure the enactment of the democratic tariff bill. What shall be said of the bill which contains this outrageous scheme for robbing the people to aggrandize a mighty trust? What can be said of it by honorable men but that it is iniquitous and infamous, that it defies decency, tramples upon justice and affronts every principle, not merely of statesmanship, but of common honesty? Dangerous and destructive as the bill was originally, the sugar scandal has spread the taint of jobbery throughout the whole measure. The people of the United States have no desire to deprive sugar refiners of legitimate protection. But their condemnation of the mongrel bill, already overwhelming, has been made unanimous by the amazing exposure of the alliance between the democratic administration and the sugar trust.—New York Press.

INCONVERTIBLE PAPER MONEY.

England, France and America Have Each Proved It Superior to Coined Metal.

If there is any one thing more than another for which financial reformers in the People's party are sneered at and misrepresented, it is for their advocacy of a non-redeemable legal tender money, that is money on its face, receivable for all debts. The daily press of the country has nothing but scoffs and jeers for the idea, the object being to deceive the people and do the bidding of gold-bugdom. But in the great ocean of journalistic deceit and claptrap there may sometimes be found drifting a bit of truth confirming the wisdom of the so-called cranks and financial visionaries. Here is something of the kind that a few days ago got into the Pittsburgh Dispatch, in answer to a correspondent:

"It has been said that the French paid the penalty imposed upon them by the Franco-German war out of their peasants' stockings. It is a matter of record that when the legal tender act (Cours-Force) was forced through the French parliament and a law was made permitting the Bank of France to issue bank notes to the amount of \$300,000,000, the people invested in the loan at a rate that surprised the entire world. The metallic reserve in the Bank of France was \$229,000,000, the bank note circulation, \$251,000,000 in July, 1870. This did not include the bank's deposits. The circulation was increased on the 10th of August, 1870, to \$300,000,000, and the specie reserve fell to \$200,000,000. At the end of October, 1873, the circulation increased to \$614,000,000. When it was proposed, in 1871, to make the paper money, money on its face—non-redeemable—the most acrimonious debate ever waged over financial measures embroiled the entire French parliament. All sorts of trouble was predicted. Nobody could see how the issue of \$360,000,000 additional notes on a metallic reserve of \$120,000,000 (this being the proportion of reserve the new notes were based on) could in any way assist France in paying one thousand millions of gold to Germany. But there were men in power who resolved to pursue what they confessed were heroic measures—they had to raise the money—and a measure that the ablest financiers in the world predicted would paralyze France was pushed through, and then the notes of the Bank of France, instead of depreciating, appreciated. Gold was at a premium of 2½ per cent. The value of the bank notes increased until the premium practically disappeared. This page of financial history has puzzled financiers from that day to this. If the 'flat people' were familiar with the various phases of this transaction doubtless they not only would extract much comfort from it, but in all probability they would employ it as a club to convert conservatives to their peculiar views."

The fact that the sugar schedule drawn by Mr. Carlisle was modified in one or two particulars by the senate finance committee is only significant as showing that the democratic majority in that body, devoted though they were to the demands of the administration, did not dare to go quite so far as Mr. Cleveland wished them to go in favoring the sugar trust. The sugar schedule as it stands is in its essential principles the schedule drawn by Mr. Carlisle—drawn in defiance of justice of democratic platform pledges and of the interests of the American people—drawn to plunder the nation for the enrichment of monopoly and tax the people to pay the political debts of Grover Cleveland. American history has no parallel for this astounding performance. Political corruption in this country has never before attained such a height. All through the record of the negotiations in regard to sugar the complete subservience of the democratic leaders to commands of the sugar trust is manifest. Before the final adjustment of the sugar schedule Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the trust, denounced the specific rates of duty favored by the Louisiana planters and demanded ad valorem rates. Mr. Carlisle, undoubtedly in obedience to the President, not only engineered the change to the ad valorem system as desired by the trust, but published on April 30 an elaborate statement in which he attempted to justify the ad valorem principle for sugar, and virtually admitted that the transformation was necessary in order to sooth the passage of the bill. On this occasion the secretary of the treasury said:

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and refined, and it is strenuously contended by persons interested in the production of this article that the specific rates already in the bill, as reported by the senate committee, are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends upon the price of sugar in the foreign markets; but I am satisfied that the difference, if any, between the specified rates heretofore proposed and the ad valorem rate now under consideration is so small as to be of no material consequence either way. At any rate, I think that differences of opinion upon this question, which have always been troublesome and vexatious, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the tariff bill."

This statement was intended and



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HALF BREED WHEAT
FARMER LIVES ON 18 CENTS
A DAY.

AN INDIAN WHEAT
FARMER LIVES ON
8 CENTS A DAY.

AN EGYPTIAN COTTON
GROWER LIVES ON
12 CENTS A DAY.

By the National Reform Press Association.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Single Gold Standard Forces American Producers into Competition with the Gold Crushed Slaves of Other Lands—If It Is Not Repealed in the United States, Before the Close of Another Quarter Century, American Producers Will Have Degenerated to the Level of the Unfortunates of Egypt, India and Argentina.

TRYING TO DODGE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH MUST TRACE THE RECORD.

Out of Their Own Mouths Are They Proven Guilty.

The indorsement of Cleveland by democratic convention in Missouri, his indorsement in Alabama and in Georgia, and the probability of his indorsement throughout the south, makes one wonder whether the democrats have surrendered all pretense to manhood and independence. There might have been some reason in 1872 for the whole party to swallow without sugar coating, Horace Greeley, one of the most rampant republicans in the country. There might be some very thin, plausible excuse for nominating Cleveland the third time when it was known that in matters of finance he stood hand in hand with Wall street. But after he has been nominated and elected, and proven not only what was suspected and charged against him by the Populists, but even worse, it seems to us a piece of folly, a blind partisan adherence, that has no equal in the history of any political party that ever existed. If the people follow the leaders in their mad worship of this gold bug tool, we shall lose all confidence in their manhood, independence and patriotism. While the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was pending, Mr. Boatner, democratic congressman from Louisiana, spoke as follows:

"I see gentlemen around me elected upon the democratic platform, elected by democratic constituencies, elected by the people who demand that the democratic platform shall be executed to the letter, who say that they consider they are executing that platform by destroying the legislation which authorizes the coinage of silver and by not substituting any other legislation to take its place."

"Of course, if this is satisfactory to the conscience of those gentlemen it is satisfactory to me, but I want to see them face their constituencies."

"I want to hear from the country. I want to hear from the southern states, where we were only able to hold the people in line by pointing to this very plank in the platform, and by pointing to Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and by saying 'the democratic party is bound in honor and conscience to stand by it, and that it never betrayed the people before and will not do so in the future.' We have got to go home if this bill passes and say: 'Gentlemen, you were correct when you said that the platform of the republican party was a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. You were correct when you said that the platform of the democratic party was a mere snare to catch votes. You were right and we were wrong. You understood the situation and we did not.' Yes, sir, Mr. Boatner, you are eminently and, from a democratic standpoint, painfully correct. We did understand the situation. Every Populist speaker warned the people that they were being led 'through a slaughter house to an open grave'—the grave of their hopes. We did tell them that the 'republican platform was a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal,' and that the 'democratic platform was a snare to catch votes.' Ah, Mr. Boatner, you may not have understood the situation then but you understand it now. What are you going to do about it? Again we stand on the watchtower of liberty and say

that the democratic party will give the people no relief. Again we say the republican party will pass no measures of relief. Both have been tried. Both have been found wanting. When the vote was about to be taken on the question of striking down silver, Mr. Bland offered as a substitute a free coinage bill. Offered a bill that was in line with the promises made by every democratic congressman in the west and south. Then was the supreme time of all others for the democrats to show their regard for the people's interests and their own pledges. The following vote on Mr. Bland's free coinage bill is taken from page 697 of the Congressional Record, Aug. 28, 1893. This is the official record:

For free coinage, ratio 16 to 1.
Democrats.....100
Republicans.....13
Populists.....11

Total.....124
Against free coinage:
Democrats.....114
Republicans.....113
Populists, none.....

Total.....237
Of the 114 democrats who joined hands with the 113 republicans under the leadership of John Sherman, Grover Cleveland and Tom Reed, to strike down the people's money, twenty-nine were southern democrats. For the benefit of our readers we herewith give their names and the state they misrepresent:

Alderson, W. Va. Clark, Ala.
Berry, Ky. Cooper, Fla.
Brawley, S. C. Crain, Texas.
Breckinridge, Ark. Davey, La.
Breckinridge, Ky. Gresham, Texas
Carbanish, Ga. Lisle, Ky.
Carulle, Ky. Mallory, Fla.
Catchings, Miss. McCreary, Ky.
Meyer, La. Snodgrass, Tenn
Oats, Ga. Tucker, Va.
Pascha, Texas. Turner, Ga.
Patterson, Tenn. Washington, Tenn.
Penleton, W. Va. Wilson, W. Va.
Price, La. Wise, Va.
Russell, Ga.

This does not include the states of Missouri and Maryland which are sometimes classed as southern states. In the near future we will give the whole vote, classified by states, on this bill.

THE BOSSES STIRRED UP.

The Situation in the South Worries Them.

The political destiny of this country is in the hands of the south and west. The potentates of Wall street know this and they have sounded the alarm among their understrickers, the political managers at Washington. The decree has gone out that there must be no division in the democratic ranks. The edict has been issued that southern democrats must indorse Cleveland's administration. This is the Wall street plan. The first fight made for this purpose was in the Missouri state democratic convention. Wall street does not care what the platform is if it contains a resolution indorsing President Cleveland. Such indorsement is to be used in the future as committing the democratic party to a single gold standard, the issue of bonds, an extension of the privileges of national banks, and to Mr. Cleveland's general financial policy. The aggregate of such indorsements by every state in the Union will permit of no other construction except the commitment of the party to the Wall street policy. The adoption of a silver plank in some of the states will be regarded as a mere catch-all to keep the party together. All the

LIES.

BY ONE GREATER THAN SIN-BAD, GULLIVER OR MUN-CHAUSEN.

Poverty is a crime.
Banks are beneficent institutions.
There should be no democrats in hell.
Cleveland is a Jeffersonian democrat.
Cleveland is not a servant of the money power.
Democrats are patriots, and prefer principles to pie.
Prosperity will yet be restored by the democrats.
Silver would not again be worth \$1.29 if remonetized.
Government ownership of railroads is paternalism.
The present administration is not the funkier of Rothschilds & Co.
Jackson and Jefferson would vote for Cleveland for constable.
Law and order should be preserved though thousands starve.
Interest is right, and is commended by God, especially in the Old Testament.
The man who supports the Cleveland financial policy is not an ass, nor is he a knave.
Silver is not staple as gold, and it is against the interest of the people to coin it at a ratio of 16 to 1.
The sentence passed by Judge Miller upon Coxey et al was just, and should be commended by all good citizens.
Democracy is opposed to national banks, and believes them more dangerous to the liberties of the people than standing armies.
A democrat should ride in palace cars at the expense of eastern monopolists. Jefferson would do the same were he governor of Texas.
Bi-metalism is a good thing, and its advocates an honest, conscientious men, who love their country, and hate the gold bugs of both Europe and America.

ALL IN FAVOR OF SILVER.

We all favor free coinage!
Every candidate for congress favors free coinage!
Every candidate for governor pro-nounces for free silver coinage!
Every candidate for senator announces his adhesion to free coinage.
Each one of the democratic members of the present congress is in favor of free coinage!
He did not say so by his vote, but as the election comes on, he is suddenly converted to bi-metalism.
Every democratic convention declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Every republican convention pronounces in its platform for free coinage of gold and silver without discrimination.
What a wonderful unanimity of sentiment there is on the silver question pending an election.
But when the member of congress get to Washington and is interviewed one by a Wall street banker, he votes against free coinage.
Wall street argument supplemented by a little ridicule of fiat money, knocks silver out in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson.
Every candidate for congress heard from so far is outspoken in favor of free coinage of silver, but unless he will take a solemn oath he can not be depended upon.

Don't believe one word the old party candidates tell you, or accept a solitary promise they may make on silver.

They are no longer free political agents! They are absolutely the political slaves of the money power, and dare not vote contrary to the wish of the gold bugs.

No matter what they may promise their constituents for votes, they can no more vote contrary to the edicts of Wall street than they can fly to the moon.

A man must be politically regenerated—born again, and sanctified by reform, before he can be trusted.

A man soundly converted to Populism can be trusted and will be found on the people's side every time. Don't trust any other class! If you do so you will be sold as you have been so often in the past.—Southern Mercury.

Plenty of money makes it cheap, and makes trade better. We always have good times when there is plenty of money in circulation.

If government can make money why does it borrow money? If it can't make money who can? Don't break your neck trying to answer.

The returns from everywhere there has been elections held show that the populists have more than doubled their vote.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that we have sold foreign countries, chiefly Great Britain, nearly two thousand million dollars more than we bought, the latter country, through the process of usury, has us by the nape of the neck, financially speaking.

The millionaires own most of the country but the producers pay most of the taxes.

CURRENT EVENTS

Epitomized in Paragraphs, Giving the Cream of the General News.

From Sunday up to Friday, last week, eighty cases of cholera were reported at St. Petersburg, Russia, twenty of which were fatal.

Mr. J. G. Mays, late superintendent of the Southern Express Company, having headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., fell from a hotel window at Tybee, Ga., last Saturday, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

One hundred negroes marched into Scottsdale, Pa., and Burgess Robinson ordered them to disperse, when they fired upon him. A riot ensued and the negroes were put to flight, pursued by a thousand citizens. Two negroes were shot, one of them fatally. Others were badly beaten. Another attack is expected, the negroes, reinforced and led by Sanford White, superintendent of the McClure Coke Company, having gathered at the city limits. An armed body of citizens has gone to meet them.

Among the little incidents of the big strike, inaugurated by the great American Railway union, are the burning of the 225 freight cars on the tracks of the Pan-Handle road in Chicago, and of 350 in and about the stock yards. Most of these cars were loaded.

It was noticed that the leaders of the mob were mostly foreigners. Some hundreds of the mob, by way of variety in amusing themselves, caught two workmen, who were trying to repair a track, and beat and cut them about their heads and faces with clubs and coupling pins. They were rescued alive by the police. Another victim of their sport was less fortunate. He was a special policeman and tried to defend a switch shanty. His revolver was accidentally discharged wounding him in the foot. The mob rushed in on him and stood him on his head.

Rioting miners destroyed a number of freight cars in the Eastern Illinois railroad yards at Danville, Ill., by fire, during the night. Next morning a number of cars were derailed at Grape Creek on the Shelbyville branch. The wreckage was cleared and the inbound passenger train moved on to Westville. Here it was surrounded by a mob of miners and held.

A telegram to Danville brought a train with a company of state troops. Upon the approach of this train, the mob commenced firing at the soldiers, who, intending to scare them fired over their heads. The result of this forbearance toward a gang of law breakers was the shooting of Miss Clara James, 17 years of age, who was standing in the door at home, and her instant death. Mrs. Michael Glennan, a widow, in her own yard was shot and died in a few minutes. An unknown man was hit by a stray ball and mortally wounded. Tendency to anarchists is death to the people.

William F. Sanford.

The late William F. Sanford, of Auburn, Ala., who died at his home at Auburn, Ala., on the 4th of July, was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., in 1817. He graduated at Randolph Macon college, Virginia, at the age of 20 years, and before he was 21 delivered the commencement address at Emory college. So impressed were the trustees, by his address, that they held a meeting and elected him to the chair of belles lettres, which he declined. In the celebrated Polk and Clay campaign in 1845, Dr. Sanford, not yet 27 years of age, was the Polk elector for the LeGrange (now the 4th) congressional district, of Georgia, and, although the whigs called the young giant, Bob Toombs and the brainy Alex Stephens to their aid, he led the democrats to victory. In recognition of his services Mr. Polk tendered him the mission to Rome, which he declined. Throughout life he never held or sought any office at the hands of the government or the people.

During the reconstruction period he wrote the celebrated "Warwick Letters" to the New York Day Book, which are models of powerful diction, replete with political sagacity and wisdom.

Dr. Sanford was married in 1838 to Miss Susan Lewis Dowdell, of Harris County, Ga., with whom he had four children survive him. He is gone, but his works follow him. The impress of his mind and heart live after him and will bear fruit in the years to come.

INCENDIARISM

Dooms to Destruction Another Large Group of World's Fair Buildings.

Fire broke out at 6:30 Friday afternoon on the roof of the Terminal station at the World's Fair grounds.

The six large structures which formed the boundaries of the court of honor perished. The buildings destroyed were the Terminal station, administration, manufacturers', electricity and mining buildings, machinery hall and the agricultural building. The art gallery, which has been rechristened the Field Columbian museum, and the government building were saved, together with the minor buildings south of machinery hall and the agricultural buildings.

The fire started almost simultaneously at three points, so selected as to afford the best possible spread of the flames in each place, on the second floor of the Terminal station, the southwest corner of the Mechanical arts building and on the southeast corner of the Manufacturers' building. A man was seen running away from the grounds. One man was killed and one injured during the progress of the fire.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, JULY 12, 1894.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
R. F. KOLB.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. FONYVILLE, of Crenshaw.
For Auditor,
W. T. B. LYNCH, of Macon.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
S. M. ADAMS, of Bibb.
For Treasurer,
T. K. JONES, of Tuscaloosa.
For Superintendent of Education,
J. P. OLIVER, of Tallapoosa.
For Attorney General,
WARREN S. REESE, Jr., of Montgomery.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GILBERT B. DEANS,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
THOS. A. HUSTON.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
3rd district—WM. C. POWERS,
4th district—DAVID C. DAVIS.

THE TICKET.

Study this! We print below the ticket pretty much as it will appear on the ticket to be voted in August. Study it well and teach it to those who cannot read. The X placed before the names signify the men you wish to vote for, and is the way in which you make your choice and vote. Place an X, made with pen and ink before each name, you want to vote for.

STATE TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Governor,
X Reuben F. Kolb,
William C. Oates.
Vote for one.
For Secretary of State,
X J. C. Fonyville,
J. K. Jackson.
Vote for one.
For Treasurer,
X Thos. K. Jones,
J. Craig Smith.
Vote for one.
For Auditor,
X W. T. B. Lynch,
John Purifoy.
Vote for one.
For Attorney General,
X Warren S. Reese, Jr.,
W. C. Fitts.
Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X J. P. Oliver,
John O. Turner.
Vote for one.
For commissioner of Agriculture,
X S. M. Adams,
H. D. Lane.

COUNTY TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Representative,
X G. B. Deans,
E. S. Lyman.
Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X T. A. Huston,
E. O. Dawson.
Vote for two.
For Commissioners,
X W. C. Powers,
X D. C. Davis,
R. J. Griffin,
R. B. Posey.

If you want Alabama redeemed from the rule of the ballot box stuffer, vote the Kolb ticket.

The ballot box stuffer is a more dangerous character than the one who blows up people and property with dynamite, and yet while the bomb thrower is hung the ballot box stuffer is looked up to as hero and given some fat office.

The great railroad strike is assuming immense proportions, it is organized capital against organizing labor, we do not sympathize with the lawlessness that attends a great many of the strikers, and we are of the opinion that many of the lawless acts are committed by others than strikers. Labor should receive its just reward, but it does not, it is most frequently clothed in rags and grovels for a pittance from its hands of idleness, it lives in misery beneath the very shadows of the happiness it has created, we hope they may succeed in striking the shackles of slavery off the hands of labor.

THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW TRUSTED

BY THE DEMOCRATS TO DO THEIR DUTY IN SELECTING MANAGERS.

The Democratic Committee Could Find No One and Refuses to Accede to the Proposition, Giving Good Reason for Their Action.

Rooms of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., July 5th, 1894.

Hon. Wm. H. Staggs, Chairman, et al., Birmingham, Ala.
The Campaign Committee of our Party met to day for the first time since I received your communication of the 28th ult., and as I wrote you on the 29th ult., when I received your communication, I would do, I laid it before the Committee.

The Committee have given the subject of your letter due consideration and instruct me to say: First—The law of the State vests in the Judges of Probate, Clerk and Sheriff of each county the power to appoint three election inspectors for each beat in their respective counties, and provides that two of them shall be members of opposing political parties if practicable, and by the same law the duty of appointing clerks and assistants to whom we suppose you refer when you speak of "fixers," is devolved upon the inspectors. In discharging their respective duties, these several officers are acting in their official character and under their oaths of office. We know of no reason for believing that any of those officers will violate the law, and think for us to join with you in any attempt to control them in the exercises of the power thus vested in them by law would be a reflection upon their official integrity unwarranted by any fact known to us and an unjustifiable assumption of authority on our part as well.

Second—You suggest that we agree that on or before the 1st day of July the registration lists shall be open to inspection and that either party have a right to take copies of such lists. The Committee suppose you to desire us to enter into an agreement that this shall be done. I am instructed by the Committee to say in response to this suggestion that we can not see that we have any authority to enter into such an agreement, and if it was entered into, we can not see that it would be binding upon any one. If the right to such an inspection is given by law, we have no reason to believe that the officers having the custody of such lists will refuse to allow it. We have been informed through the Press of the State that in one county a demand was made for a certified copy of the registered voters of one beat which was refused by the Judge of Probate, and that on an application for mandamus to compel the judge to furnish it, the court decided that it was not his duty to do so. We, therefore, can see no reason why we should enter into an agreement with you in the matter.

Your communication to which this is in answer, was printed in the papers before it reached us, and we accordingly let this take a similar course.

Very respectfully,
Henry C. Thomkins,
Chairman Democratic State Executive committee.

Four Mile Breeze.

Health of community good at present.

We had a fine rain last week, which has greatly beautified the crops.

D. M. Smith and W. S. McEwen attended the District Conference at Columbiana, last week.

Every body and his daddy must go to Dogwood on the fourth, for you will hear something that will do you good.

Our farmers are laying by their crops, and the prospects are fine for good crops.

Fred wanted us to explain about the boy and the pants, if he will ask S. he can get the wanted information. We have been informed that he wanted to trade another pair of pants last Saturday, for a mule, to try and catch a girl that had gone to Cresswell.

Hurrah! for the county ticket, we are going to elect it, and then see that they get their offices, mark this.

Success to the Advocate.

Res.

Democracy on Education.

Lincoln, Ala., June 22, 1894.

Mr. Editor: It is true that the export trade of Alabama in coal and lumber have been important factors in the prosperity of the state. And it is equally true that the manufacturing interest have gone far in the direction of the development—yet we recognize the fact that it has been, and that it will be, to the agricultural production that we must look for the greatest prosperity in material advancement, and we must recognize the other fact that agriculture, like other scientific pursuits, cannot attain to its best results, by the mere application of physical force to the exclusion of an education that is technical with calling—and those who think those who are able to trace cause to effect, can see that the decline in agriculture in the south, is attributable to the ignorance of those who "speed the plow."

And yet, in the face of these conditions it is claimed by those who aspire to the control of the state, and to the direction of the pursuits of its people, that "it is not to the interest of the state to educate its agricultural labor beyond the rudiments of english education—be yond that educational point that merely fits a boy or girl to learn, it is claimed that to obtain the best results in quantity of produce, that labor should be dwarfed in the aspirations of those who follow that pursuit—and, to accomplish this emasculation they strive to keep them in the bonds of ignorance—that to educate a man, they claim, is to unfit him for labor in the sun, unfit him for agricultural pursuits—that, by this means, the agricultural force of the state will be lessened, that the quantity of produce will be diminished and, by this means, the prosperity of the state will be checked or prevented—and, in order to build up the material interests of the state through agricultural development—they, the non-producers, believe or profess to believe that the best interests of the state will be conserved by limiting the education of the farmers sons and daughters to the primaries. While their real purpose is to build up class distinctions between those who labor to produce wealth and those who reap its benefits of those toil—by those who would build up social distinctions along that line that is drawn between ignorance on the one side and education upon the other—along that line that is drawn between those who labor and those who do not.

We contend that agriculture is the basis of our state prosperity—that to succeed, it must be stimulated—that to give a proper impulse to this calling, we must educate those engaged in that pursuit—that moral and material education can only be accomplished by education—and those who advocate ignorance as a means looking to prosperity along this channel are those who are most potential in binding that spirit and that condition of anarchy that is now convulsing the country—are those who are most to be condemned in giving excuse for that spirit of discontent that is taking form in riots—that is finding vent in the destruction of property, that is born of that want that is intailed upon them—yet,

The democracy of Alabama, would so limit the education of the farmers sons, as to leave them disqualified for any of the higher pursuits of life—would so dwarf their minds, and so limit their aspirations, that they would willingly stay upon the farm, and ignorantly sow that others might reap, all this that material good might result from the prostitution of the mental and moral status of our people.

Respectfully,

Philander Morgan.

To Toronto.

Agents of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway will sell tickets to Toronto Canada, on July 16th and 17th at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip on account of the meeting of American Baptist Young Peoples Union.

Tickets can be arranged good to return Sept. 15th, 1894.

For further information apply to nearest E. T. V. & G. Agent or write to

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OATES AT HARPERSVILLE.

Col. Oates, democratic nominee for governor, spoke at Harpersville last Saturday, according to announcement, to a crowd of about three thousand people, a large majority of whom were Populists. The best of order prevailed and everything passed off pleasantly, thanks to the committee in charge. While each party was enthusiastic and at times rather noisy in their cheering, not a thing so far as the writer knows, occurred during the day wound the feelings of the most sensitive. Col Oates refused to abide the arrangement of his committee to divide time with the Populist, but the Hon. A. P. Longshore was allowed one hour after dinner, and that was enough. He had not been speaking fifteen minutes before it was evident that he had captured the crowd. Col. Hibbard of Birmingham, followed Mr. Longshore, in a speech of one hour and Mr. Longshore had fifteen minutes to close, his closing speech was loudly applauded, he turned Col. Hibbard, judge Dargins anecdote against him in a way that caused immense cheering. Mr. Longshore is one of the best stump speakers in the State and has the happy faculty of always keeping cool and never failing to turn the anecdotes of his opponents against them. Col Oates and Col Hibbard are both good speakers, but neither is a match for Longshore, on the stump, as was clearly demonstrated at Harpersville. We can not in this article give even a synopsis of the speeches, suffice it to say that the Populists were delighted with the result of the days work. Mr. Longshore before closing asked the crowd to all sit down, and then asked all who favored the election of the Kolb ticket to rise, with the old rebel yell, almost the entire crowd arose, and such yelling and waving of handkerchiefs was never witnessed at Harpersville before. On a call for all who favored Oates to rise only two, one lady and one gentleman, arose. This must not be taken as test of their strength, as we all know that there were more than that present, but the overwhelming vote for Kolb caused them not to vote at all. P.

Wilsonville Snaps.

Health very good.
Crops looks nice since the rain last Sunday one week ago.

Mr. A. J. Blackberry went to Yellow Leaf last Saturday on business.

Mr. Geo. Archer visited the family of W. H. Blackberry Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Blackberry paid Shelby a flying visit last Saturday.
I learn the patrons of Chapel had a school meeting and they but it to a vote to see what to do with the teachers, and all the people's party men voted for to do away with them and there were three democrats there and they voted for them, that shows the contrariness of men, and I think they done something about like Bill Oats will do if he gets the Governor's office, but he need not count on getting in at all for Hon. Kolb will be the next Governor, he is now, but another man is in his place.

Hurrah! for the Advocate.

V. T.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers.

Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address

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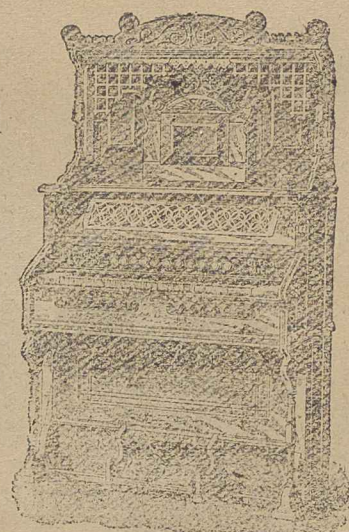
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THE PEOPLE'S
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—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

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WHEELS, TUBES, CHAINS and BOYS' TRICYCLES.
Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.
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Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, C. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

In Line and Far Ahead!
E. T. V. & G. Improves their Already Fast Train Service.

Commencing Sunday, May 20th, the following Fast Schedule will be effective via The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, and it will be permanent:

—DAILY TRAINS—
Leave Mobile, 4:00 p.m.
Selma, 10:40 p.m.
Arrive Cleveland, 8:00 a.m.
Knoxville, 10:25 - -
Bristol, 3:12 p.m.
Roanoke, 7:22 - -
Washington, 4:45 a.m.
Baltimore, 5:45 - -
Philadelphia, 8:31 - -
New York, 10:55 - -

On this schedule Passengers leaving Selma by the E. T. V. & G. Ry, reach Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York three hours earlier than by any other line.

Through connection to Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, and Richmond with only one day and night on the road, before reaching all of the Summer Resorts of East Tennessee, the Virginias and Carolinas. Pullman Sleepers Mobile to Cleveland. Solid Vestibule Train to Washington, carrying Dining Car, and Vestibule Sleepers, through to Washington and New York.

Of the many Populist exchanges coming to our office, none spends so much money to get the suppressed Washington news before its readers as the Nonconformist. Yes, suppressed news. What the plutocratic papers have been careful to keep their readers from finding out, the two free press correspondents of the Nonconformist have dug up and sent to the paper for the benefit of its thousands of readers. Many a secret has thus leaked out that the plutocracy never meant the common workaday people should know.

We have made special arrangements whereby we can send the Nonconformist and the Advocate from now until January the 1st, for \$1.00.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Attorney's And Counselor's
At Law,
Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

NO. 7.

WHAT THEY COST.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF WHAT IT COSTS TO SUPPORT EIGHTY-EIGHT SENATORS.

Compare These Expenses with the Tariff on Your Flows, and Then Consider the Farce of the Present Tariff Discussion.

Before us lies the official report of the secretary of the senate. It contains an itemized account of the expenses of that august body. There are eighty-eight of them when they are all there. They draw \$5,000 a year salary, apiece, besides some clerk hire, which is not enumerated below. The salary and mileage of these eighty-eight men for the year 1891 was \$464,853.19. For clerks, stenographers, messengers and ushers connected with the senate you paid in that year \$408,682.17. Not satisfied with this sum, they had a "salary grab" that year which cost you \$41,102.15 more.

Under no circumstances was it ever necessary for the farmers, the yeomanry of this country, to have the protection of the police. But for that year (1891) you paid \$18,300 for police protection for these eighty-eight senators, or \$208 a head. Just think of it, \$208 for each senator, just to have the police to protect him. That is equal to the value of six bales of cotton. Then we have the item of stationery and newspapers. From Oct. 9, 1890, to June 29, 1891, it cost you \$11,006.86 to furnish these venerable old fellows in newspapers and stationery. This is \$132 apiece for less than nine months. This would buy a farmer all the newspapers he could read, all the stationery he could use in one year, a good mule and have enough left to buy his wife more dresses than she usually gets in two years. But let us go on down. We don't know what the senate wants with wagons, but the item of expense for them is \$5,782.64. Then we have for materials for folding these old fossils' speeches \$7,998.42, and the folding costs \$12,978.04; this was all for one year. About \$140 just for folding each senator's speeches.

For fuel, for heating purposes almost \$11,000 a year. For new furniture over \$8,000 was spent in the same length of time. This was \$90 for each senator. How many farmers in Arkansas have less than that much furniture in their houses?

Then they spent \$1,700 for cleaning and repairing old furniture. Must have a mighty sight of furniture up there! But let us pass on down. From page 83 to 85 of this official report you are shown to have spent for miscellaneous items for your senators for this same year, \$2,950.90. Let us see what these items are: Typewriters (sex not stated), chisels, drills, screw drivers, rat traps, quinine pills, bay rum, cologne, ice, gum camphor and empty bottles. It also includes an item of \$75 for winding the senate clock for three months. Jerusalem! Wouldn't a farmer consider he had a cinch at such a job as that? Three hundred dollars a year just for winding a clock. Why that is more than most farmers make for doing all their work and they wind their own clocks. But here is a lot more miscellaneous items, from page 85 to page 91. They amount to \$2,756.00. In this bill is included an item of washing and ironing 1,555 dozen towels. Great Caesar! What in the world did eighty-eight men want with that many towels?

Then follows. Five copies of Webster's dictionary. Six lemon squeezers. Two ladles. Six sugar spoons. One china bowl. Four strainers. Six lemon knives. One sugar scoop and twelve tumblers, with a whole lot of other costly things such as pitchers, granulated sugar, lemons, apollinaris water, soda, sweet oil, soap, camphor, alcohol, quinine pills, more soap, bay rum, cologne, quinine hair tonic, Lubin's powders, sponges, saw dust, fans and street car tickets. Pages 91 to 121, records \$62,823.33 worth more of miscellaneous items. This includes every conceivable item of expense, among which is pay to the widows whose husbands died before their terms were out; (who ought to have died before they were elected, some of them at least) more lemons and sugar, more alcohol, more sponges, more quinine pills, more sponges, more sweet oil, more rat-traps, a \$40 history of Greece, shaving soap, vaseline, hand glass, flesh brushes, witch hazel, white cosmetics, magnesia, tonic, cuticura ointment, bath sponges, puff ball and box and—well I'll be dammed if here on page 103 ain't a jar of snuff! On page 107, \$20 for a "History of American Spiders and Their Spinning Work."

Although you pay your senators well and furnish them with towels, lemons, sugar and everything desirable they are not always punctual. Sometimes they have to be invited to attend to their business. Among these miscellaneous items you spent \$40 in one day sending carriages after absent members to get them to attend to your business. Just think how many clothes that

would have bought your wife and children. On Sept. 28, 1893, you are charged \$124 for meals sent to a conference committee.

The committee that attended the funeral of Gen. Sherman cost you \$428, but that's nothing; it cost you \$25,000 to bury Senator Hearst, who was a very wealthy man—worth several millions of dollars.

A bust of Daniel Tompkins, who you don't know from the side of sole leather, cost you \$800, and one of Thomas A. Hendricks cost the same, but if you had \$800 you would feel so good you would likely get on a but, too, but it wouldn't cost you one-tenth that much.

Page 120: "Three imperial bathing tubs, porcelain lined, nickel plated fittings, for senate bathing room, \$360."

But we are about to skip an important item, and one much needed in the senatorial bath and dressing room. Turn to page 119 and read:

"Fifty-one and one-half dozen huck towels, made to order with United States senate woven in, \$187; nine dozen bath towels, \$27; six dozen bath towels, \$36."

Total \$250, in addition to what they already had.

We don't want to miss a towel! The bath tubs, towels and soap to keep these senators clean on the outside costs no less than, at a fair figure, \$10 apiece, or more than you spend in one year for your wife's dresses—that is the most of you.

The grand total of the expenses of your senators for the few months above given foots up to \$1,156,765.35, saying nothing about the vice-president. The expenses for 1892 are not unlike those of 1891.

We start in with a balance due them for 1891 of \$16,013. Then paid them to June 30, 1892, \$450,003.

During this year, in addition to the above, we paid to senate officers, clerks, messengers, pages, senator's clerks, committee clerks, etc., \$405,483.

You paid to the police..... \$19,386.00
For stationery you paid..... 4,452.00
For more stationery..... 11,215.00
For postage..... 300.00
Horses and wagons..... 3,557.00
Fuel for heating..... 9,143.00
New carpets and furniture..... 5,570.00
Repairing furniture..... 1,815.00
Cleaning furniture..... 330.00
Cleaning furniture..... 221.00
Folding document..... 896.00
Materials for folding..... 6,101.00
Packing boxes..... 909.00
Special committee of the senate..... 3,732.00
Special committee of the senate..... 44,785.00
For telegrams..... 113.00
Miscellaneous..... 4,785.00
Miscellaneous..... 11,085.00
Reporting debates..... 25,000.00
More miscellaneous..... 3,844.00
Additional employes..... 2,490.00
Tariff statistics..... 1,000.00
Congressional directory..... 1,800.00

All these sums aggregate over a million dollars. Thus it goes on from year to year. Much of this expense is legal and necessary. But much of it is foolishness, extravagance, robbery. Think of the towels, and soap for one senator for a few months costing more than you are able to lay out for your wife's dresses in a whole year.

Think of his sugar and lemons and ice and alcohol and bay rum, apollinaris water and lemon squeezers costing you more than you spend each year for plows.

Think of having to pay \$5 to \$10 for a carriage to send for him to come round and attend to his business for which you pay him \$5,000 a year, besides all these other things.

Think of him up there, surrounded with costly furniture which you money bought, hemmed in with towels and soap, and typewriters, and chisels, and drills, and screw-drivers, and rat-traps, and quinine pills, bay rum and cologne, and ice and gum camphor and empty bottles, fanning himself with one of your fans, laboriously trying to solve the problem whether a specific duty of 1 cent a foot, or an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, should be levied on fiddle-strings. Think of him as he sits there under the shadow of a police protection at a cost of \$208 a year per senatorial capita, wearing his life out trying to read up newspapers, and write up stationery to the amount of \$132 per capita. Think of him as he laboriously and industriously uses what spare time he has in trying to wear his part of the fuzz off of the 1,595 dozen towels. Think of him making a martyr of himself for a salary and perquisites of a little less than \$12,000 a year, while you and others who pay the taxes trudge merrily along after the "little brown mule," raising six cent cotton.

Think of all these things and don't be extravagant. Always have something to sell, but don't over-produce. March in the torch light processions, yell for your party, elect the professional pie eaters, ratify the victory and then go back to your drudgery. Perhaps you can raise enough cotton to buy towels for one senator. At least never stop to inquire what your hired men are doing at Washington, or how they are spending your money. Don't look at the records; believe everything the boss tells you; yell "bloody shirt," "negro domination" and "force bill" until you are hoarse. In other words, remain ignorant under the present conditions, and you will be a We'll let you name it.



HE IS DEAF TO NONSENSE

POLITICAL HASH.

SERVED HOT AND COLD TO SUIT OUR READERS.

What Is Being Said, Thought and Done, Here, There and Everywhere.

The farce of adopting a platform for the people and nominating the candidate for Wall street has become so common and successful that some of the gold bug papers seem to think it necessary to any longer keep it secret. The republicans of Kansas adopted a free silver plank in their platform. Commenting on this, the Kansas City Star, which is a gold bug paper says: "The republicans of Kansas in the state convention were wiser than their committee on resolutions. The silver plank of the platform was gloriously offset by the nomination of a congressman-at-large who is a pronounced hard money man, and who is on record in a hundred speeches against inflated currency and flat money. If 'Dick' Blue stands for anything in Kansas politics he stands for honest money against the redun-dant hyperbolic nonsense which was embodied in the silver plank of the republican platform. There were plenty of free silver candidates to choose from. But the convention good-naturedly put a hard money man on the ticket with Mr. Morrill, who is something of a gold bug himself."

The New York Sun, which by the way is a good democratic paper, seems to be at sea just now without either compass or rudder. It evidently still retains its field glasses. It says: "There is room for only two great political parties in the United States. There has never been room for more. There is the republican party, representing principles of which protection is for the moment the chief; and there is the democratic party, representing what? At present, principally protection, which is the republican, and the income tax, which is Populist. Is there to continue to be a democratic party to be resolved into republican and Populist elements? Are the two great parties to be the republicans and the Populists?"

"In the White House, in congress, in the south and the west, democracy is, for the time at least, practically merged into Populism. Is this fusion or transfusion to last? Or will the democratic party recover its senses and its courage, put by the wavering counselors of disgrace, and become truly democratic again?"

We admit that by the way the democratic party is floundering around just now there is no telling just what may happen or who will get hurt, but it is evident that if the party ever does get out of the dirty slough it has permitted itself to fall into, it will be a sorry looking plight for a time at least.

A writer in the North American Review, with the statistics of twenty-four states before him, says the United States is the largest tenant farmer nation in the world. Of the 7,500,000 adults engaged in agriculture about one-third are so heavily mortgaged that the interest they must pay to avoid foreclosure is about equal to galling rent. We have more tenant farmers than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined. Illinois stands first with 80,245. Texas comes next with 66,596. Old settlers will remember that previous to 1873 farmers, as well as others, were nearly free from debt. Mortgages and tenants were almost unknown. Then laws contracting the currency and demonetizing silver began to be felt, and debt was made necessary. As a result, unless class legislation is repealed, and we have more money in circulation, we are doomed, like Ireland, to be a nation of landlords and tenants, masters and slaves.

POINTERS FROM TRAMPS.

WANDERING WILLIAMS' DISCUSS THEIR GRIEVANCES.

After Mature Deliberation They Find That Lack of Money is the Sole Cause of the Misery Now Prevalent in the United States.

They were tramps. They met upon the dusty road, beneath a willow whose branches shaded the silvery waters of a spring.

They stood—a weaver, tailor, hatter, shoemaker and carpenter. In the hollow of their palms they gazed up the water to quench their thirst—then drank again to quench their hunger.

Then spake the weaver, saying: "Friends you are ragged. My brother, the tailor, and I, wear cloth and make garments. We have traveled 1,000 miles seeking a chance to weave and sew. You want clothes. We want to make clothes. What prevents us from covering you with linen and broadcloth?"

His hearers answered not but gazed upon the sun, the water and the land.

They thought in silence: This weaver and this tailor would like to cloth us, yet can not. What is the matter?

Then spake the shoemaker, saying: "Gentlemen, your feet are bruised from contact with the roads. I am a shoemaker. I have traveled 1,000 miles looking for a chance to make shoes. What prevents me from making you having?"

They answered not, but again they thought: "We are shoeless. This shoemaker would make shoes for us. What prevents him? What is the matter?"

Then spake the carpenter, saying: "Gentlemen, you are homeless; no roof protects you. I am a carpenter. I have traveled 1,000 miles, seeking a chance to build houses. You want houses. I want to build houses. What prevents me from building and you from having?"

They marveled much. Then slowly answered: "Yes, to build houses you need the materials. You have not the materials; neither have we."

"Material! Gentlemen, did you say you need material?" inquired a merchant, who, passing, heard the remark. "I am a merchant. I have material of every nature. I must find a market for them or fail. Many firms have failed. It is strange no one needs material for shoemaking, hat-making, carpentering, clothing, now-a-days? I am very happy to find at least you need them. Come, give me your orders!"

They answered: "Nay; though we need your materials, and you need to supply us, though we need to shape your materials—and you need us to shape them—neither can avail themselves of the other—something prevents us and stands between each and all."

A person whose features were darkly browned with outdoor toil approached. "Brother," said he, "Do you not hunger?"

"Hunger?" they answered; "several have not tasted food since yesterday."

"Well, in my granary there is grain, in my cellar cool delicious creams, in my orchard ripened fruits. I anxiously seek they who need these sweet necessities of life!"

They answered: "You anxiously desire, yet had you ten thousand times as much, your grain must mildew, your cream must mould, your fruit must rot, and we who need must die."

His voice saddened as he replied: "Then none can take from me this year's produce? I shall be ruined! My house and barn need repairing. I and my family need clothes, and shoes and hats. We are in debt! My farm

is mortgaged. I shall lose my farm! and my farm without me shall return to the wilderness, and I without my farm shall wander as the beast! You say you hunger, that the world hungers—why should the world hunger and my produce rot—making me, the producer of wealth, the pauper?"

"Indeed, these are strange times," said the merchant. "We are all in possession of all, yet we are each in want of all?"—People's Party Post.

As the carpenter said, the principle overshadowing cause, is the lack of the medium of exchange, called money. Two-thirds of our money has been taken from us. We have been betrayed, sold into bondage, made tramps, and I here pledge myself never to vote for either of the old parties. So said they all.

LEGION CIRCULAR.

All farm and labor orders, People's party clubs, silver leagues and all other organizations in full sympathy with the People's party, can be organized into the Industrial Legion for 20 cents, which is simply the cost of postage and supplies. All persons, male or female over 14, are eligible for membership, and where they have no organization the charter fee is \$1, which is used to pay the expenses of printing and postage. Where the people are utterly unable to afford to pay this \$1, they can send the postage as above and cost of supplies. Quarter-master-General George F. Washburn has perfected a wonderful plan for the benefit of the Legion. It will be known as article VII of the constitution. It will benefit each member, pay all his dues, and net all the money that is needed for political and educational work. It is simple, easily understood, and has been thoroughly tried, and we earnestly request all organizations to turn into Industrial Legions as rapidly as possible, so as to take advantage of this plan.

PAUL VAN DERVOORT, H. E. TAUBENECK.

INTERVIEW IN WASHINGTON TIMES.

"What, Mr. Taubeneck, do you know of the sensational article which appeared in the Post this morning?"

"I know nothing of it whatever. I know of no such plot or organization of any kind."

"I have always used the greatest care and caution to repudiate all methods of violence. I believe with the People's Party, that we can correct all existing evils at the ballot-box. I have no sympathy or respect for any other methods."

"One more question. Do you favor Judge Gresham's election as senator from Illinois by the Populists?"

"No sir, not by any means. It is a singular thing that when an old party politician commits political suicide by deserting one party and joining the other, that they would like to cast him off on the People's Party. This thing will not work. We have men in Illinois in the Populist ranks who are bigger and broader and able to defend our principles than the gentleman at the head of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet."

Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton is a New York preacher and seems to be doing business for the devil there. A short time ago he said: "There are too many people in the world—too many mouths to feed. Sweep 2,000,000 of us off the face of the earth. War or pestilence, that is the only cure."

Now where does Rev. John get his authority? In the United States there are on an average only twenty people to a square mile. That is a family of five persons to every 100 acres. Surely that is abundant room for them to live on. It was, no doubt, the present wide discontent that prompted this agent of his satanic majesty—for we can regard no man as anything less than that will use such language—to express himself. If he had studied the problem as it was his duty to do, he would probably have come to the conclusion that preachers should form a very large proportion of the 2,000,000 people who he thinks ought to be killed or die of some terrible disease. If the devil hasn't got a mortgage on that man's soul, it is evidently because he thinks it is perfectly safe without a mortgage.

It is estimated that the printing of postage stamps by the government will net a saving of \$100,000 annually, while at the same time the workmen will receive the highest prices paid in that industry.—The Postman. This is the arrangement which the Washington Post kicked against because it partook too much of paternalism. Let us have all this kind of paternalism possible.

If you don't want to insult a western workman be careful what you say to him about tariff. Touch the subject gently, and if you have nothing but the old story about the tariff protecting American labor better say nothing at all. He can't be fooled with that kind of nonsense any longer.—Topeka Advocate.

It only takes a dog nine days to get his eyes open. It looks like the people ought to get theirs open after awhile.

PLENTY of cash in circulation makes plenty of confidence. Let us have the cash.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The starfish has five eyes.

The compound eye of the Mordella beetle contains 25,000 facets.

The feeblest patient the less dangerous it is to take chloroform.

Prof. Charteris, of Glasgow, Scotland, asserts that chloroform taken internally in suitable doses is a sure cure for sea sickness.

Statistics prove that this earth has been inhabited by no less than 66,627,842,338,075,266 human beings since the beginning of time.

The idea that the toad is poisonous has a foundation in fact. The skin secretes an acid fluid, and just behind the head are two sacs which, when pressed, eject a fluid that burns and stings the skin.

The ship channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the city of Mobile, Ala., is soon to be lighted by electricity. The plant will be the largest so far used for a similar purpose. The channel is 30 miles long, and the alternating current system has been adopted.

Dr. Oelch has invented a new cartridge, the charge of which is acidulated water. This, on decomposition by electricity, gives oxygen and hydrogen, and on ignition of these gases suddenly develops a pressure of 5800 atmospheres.

Professor Milton Whitney of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Ind., has determined that in an ordinary wheat soil there is at least ten thousand million soil grains in a gram (about a pint), and in some of the finest soils this number has reached twenty-four thousand millions.

The general public are of the belief that the word "storm" simply implies a precipitation of some kind, either rain, snow, or sleet, when, in fact, in a scientific sense the word "storm" means "wind in motion," and when storm is mentioned by the Weather Bureau it is expected that the winds will be high, regardless of the attending conditions.

A large market gardener of Arlington, Mass., has been experimenting with the electric light in his green-houses. He claims that by the use of the electric light he gains five days in each of his three crops of lettuce—that is, two weeks in a season. He claims that the gain on one crop pays the all expenses of the electric lighting for the season, thus giving him the gain on the other two crops.

H. H. Dixon has been studying the locomotion of insects and spiders by means of instantaneous photographs. He finds, says Nature, that the limbs move together in diagonals. In insects the first and third legs on one side move with the second on the other, the antennae moving with the first leg on the same side. In the case of spiders, which have eight legs, the first and third on one side move with the second and fourth on the other.

A Strolling Astrologer.

A pleasant-faced and stylishly dressed woman of about thirty rang the door bell of an up-town house yesterday forenoon and told the domestic who answered the bell that she wished to see the lady of the house. When the lady appeared in the hall the stranger accosted her by name and asked for a moment of her time. With an air of mystery, she told her that she was an astrologer, and that she had a reason for desiring to cast her horoscope. The lady was both alarmed and surprised, but her visitor continued to talk in a way that riveted her attention. Recovering herself in a few moments, she said in a firm voice, "No, madam," as she advanced toward the front door, which she opened in order to hasten the exit of the unwelcome visitor. The stranger tried to keep up the discourse, but again and yet once again she heard the firm voice, "No, madam." She bowed herself out of the house, saying in a pleasant tone, "Good morning." The lady subsequently ascertained that the astrological stranger had called at the houses of a number of her friends living in the vicinity; and upon further inquiry learned that there are not a few women who pursue the business of casting horoscopes in the way that she pursues it. The prices for a cast range from \$2 to \$10. There are also women who travel about the city in search of victims upon whom they can practise the art of palmistry for \$1. These fortune tellers generally seek for their customers in the basement, and there they often find them.—New York Sun.

Memory holds the melodies of the cornstalk fiddle of childhood more sacred than the most exquisite strains of the master musician that may have for a little while charmed the matured ear.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, JULY 19, 1894.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
R. F. KOLB.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. FONYVILLE, of Crenshaw.
For Auditor,
W. T. B. LYNCH, of Macon.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
S. M. ADAMS, of Bibb.
For Treasurer,
T. K. JONES, of Tuskafoosa.
For Superintendent of Education,
J. P. OLIVER, of Tallapoosa.
For Attorney General,
WARREN S. REESE, Jr., of Montgomery.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
GILBERT B. DEANS,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
THOS. A. HUSTON.
FOR COMMISSIONERS.
3rd district—WM. C. POWERS.
4th district—DAVID C. DAVIS.

THE TICKET.

Study this:—We print below the ticket pretty much as it will appear on the ticket to be voted in August. Study it well and teach it to those who cannot read. The X placed before the names signify the men you wish to vote for, and is the way in which you make your choice and vote. Place an X, made with pen and ink before each name, you want to vote for.

STATE TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Governor,
X Reuben F. Kolb,
William C. Oates,

Vote for one.
For Secretary of State,
X J. C. Fonyville,
J. K. Jackson,

Vote for one.
For Treasurer,
X Thos. K. Jones,
J. Craig Smith,

Vote for one.
For Auditor,
X W. T. B. Lynch,
John Purifoy,

Vote for one.
For Attorney General,
X Warren S. Reese, Jr.,
W. C. Fitts,

Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X J. P. Oliver,
John O. Turner,

Vote for one.
For commissioner of Agriculture,
X S. M. Adams,
H. D. Lane,

COUNTY TICKET.

Vote for one.
For Representative,
X G. B. Deans,
E. S. Lyman,

Vote for one.
For Superintendent of Education,
X T. A. Huston,
E. O. Dawson,

Vote for two.
For Commissioners.
X W. C. Powers,
X D. C. Davis,
R. J. Griffin,
R. B. Posey.

Kolb and free election, or Oates and Bullock Box stuffing, that is the issue, get on one side or the other.

Jake says Longshore is a demagogue, maybe so, but Jake will never be one because a man who uses saw dust for brains can't be anything except an ignoramus.

Pike and Shelby counties are the only two counties, so far as heard from in the State, that have refused to give representation to the opposition at the ballot box in August.

The Chronicle says that there are only two parties. In one respect that is true; an honest party that believes in honest and fair elections and a dishonest party that advocates rascality and thievery in elections, and is unwilling that the opposition should have managers to see that the votes are fairly and honestly counted. To which of these parties does the Chronicle belong?

How is This, Mr. Longshore,

In Pickens county the county officers are Jeffersonians. They have declined to let the democrats know the names of the managers of elections. That is the crowd now engaged in yelling themselves hoarse with allegations of prospective democratic frauds.—Age-Herald.—Chronicle.

A lie as usual, I saw Judge McKinstry and he says its a lie out of the whole cloth.—A. P. Longshore.

In one beat in Shelby county the officers appointed a man to represent the opposition that could neither read nor write. Does the Chronicle sanction this? Answer in your next issue.

The People's Party has no representation at Shelby Box. Judge Leeper says they did not intend to give the populist one there, but that they gave one to the republicans. We wish to ask this question; did Mr. Hardy recommend the one appointed?

Why was it that the county officials refused to appoint the men suggested by the executive committee of people's party at certain boxes in this county and did appoint them at others? To any reflecting man the reason is obvious, only a few beats in this county, has for years systematically practiced frauds at elections. Let every reader of the Advocate examine the list of managers as published and see if he can't point out those beats.

We have encouraging reports from all parts of the state—as it is in Shelby so it is all over the state. The people are united as they never were before in their determination to put a stop to ballot box stuffing in Alabama. Every white county in the state will give a majority for the ticket headed by Reuben F. Kolb, and it is now only a question as to how much the majority in the state will be—make it 1500 in Shelby and 100,000 in the state, boys.

Kolb failed to meet Oates at Harpersville Saturday as was expected. Col. Oates has invited him to be present at any and all of his appointments and he will be treated fairly and time divided. But mark our word, Kolb will never face Bill Oates on the stump. He sends his little cross-roads yellers out to annoy him all he can but is afraid to go himself.—Chronicle.

Kolbs committee in Butler invited Oates to meet Kolb there, but he failed to do so.

The Chronicle parades before the public in last issue, as a great friend of the colored people of Shelby county; and copies a piece from the Advocate, to show that the People's Party was an enemy of the colored race. The Chronicle if it was disposed to tell the whole truth, would have gone father and said that the article quoted, was repudiated by the Editor and management of the paper and in its next issue Mr. Huston, who was working at that time for the Advocate, and who was then and is now an organized democrat, came out and explained the article written. Maj. Pitts the Editor or A. P. Longshore the manager, was not at home when the piece referred to by the Chronicle was written and published, it was written by Mr. Huston, and put in in our absence, as soon as we returned it was condemned and he agreed to correct the same, and explain its meaning. The Chronicle of course is a good friend of the colored race, it advocated the 13th plank in the Jones platform; it now advocates the Sayre election law that virtually disfranchises a large number of colored voters, and yet poses as the friend of the colored race, such friendship is the kind that Judas showed the Savior. The Advocate has always been the uncompromising friend of the laboring people whether black or white. The writer while in the legislature passed a law appropriating Four thousand Dollars to help educate the children of Shelby county and he had it equally distributed to both white and colored, although there were men there who objected to it. Does not the Chronicle advocate the Hunley amendment? Of course they do both of them favor it, and yet they have the audacity to tell the colored people that they are friends of the colored race.

AMUSING.

It is amusing to see the ballot box stuffers whistling to keep up their courage. Their subsidized papers are experts in the art of misrepresentation. They magnify the few who go out to hear their speakers into large crowds, and always wind up by saying that "many men who have heretofore followed Kolb are returning to the house of their fathers." But if you will notice they never give the names of any of the men who "are returning to the house of their fathers." The Montgomery Advertiser speaking of the rally at Harpersville said it was a grand Oates victory, while the Shelby Sentinel blandly tell its readers that conservative men at Harpersville estimated that there were two democrats to one Populist present. Every man who was at the Harpersville Oates threshing will readily understand and appreciate the democratic reports of that writing. The most conservative estimate we heard made by democrats on the ground was two Kolb men to one Oates man. The Kolb men claimed three to one before Mr. Longshore's speech, and judging by the way the men pulled the Oates from their coats and threw them away while Longshore was speaking it is safe to say that when the vote was taken it was four to one for Kolb. Col. Oates himself saw it and his countenance showed it. The votes for Kolb so paralyzed the Oates men that none had the courage to vote. As it was at Harpersville and Dogwood, so it is all over the State. The people almost unanimously condemn the great steal of 1892 and on the 6th of August will express in thunder tones their condemnation of such methods. The movement has passed beyond the control of the politician and the ballot box stuffer. They may count every vote in the black belt and it will not effect the result. The whites of North Alabama are in the saddle and they are determined to put a stop to ballot box stuffing in Alabama.

MORGAN ON A FREE BALLOT.

The Alabama Senator Scathingly Denounces Its Violators.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The other evening I called upon Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama. I told him I wanted his views for publication on the proposition of "a free ballot and fair count." I shall never forget what followed. He leaned back in his chair and in a voice intense with feeling, with an eloquence and elegance of diction I never heard excelled, he spoke for fifteen minutes. It was an intellectual treat, the like of which a man does not, in a whole life time, have the opportunity of enjoying more than twice. When he speaks in a full Senate, with every seat in the galleries filled, with a great occasion and a great theme for inspiration, one will not wonder at eloquence.

This was in a private parlor and but one man for an audience. I had only set myself for a few words and I was, so to speak, carried off my feet. I made no effort to retain the words until he had almost finished. I can carry a thirty-minute talk and report it so that the author will consider it verbatim, but I forgot my work, I forgot everything; I sat entrance. What most overwhelmed me was the intensity of feeling with which he spoke of taking away from the common people their only means of defense against robbery and oppression. Without the ballot the man was helpless. He could be robbed and enslaved, and could not resist.

"It is the most heinous of all crimes," he said, "unless we except murder, or rape, and a man who would aid in doing it would steal the bread from the altar or the sacred vessels from the communion table. A man who would reject a legal ballot, throw it out, not count it, or make a false return, is not fit for human society. He would rob his mother. He would steal the savings of a beggar. I would not trust him with anything. He not only robs the man whose vote is suppressed but the whole nation.

"I thought that conferring the suffrage upon the negro was a mistake. He did not have the intelligence to use it for his own benefit. I thought that it was wrong to do it. But the negro has the right of

the ballot by constitutional amendment, and that right should be maintained. It may not harm the negro to suppress his ballot, but it harms the man who does it.

"Every man, white or black, must have free access to the ballot box. His vote must be received, it must be counted, correct returns must be made and the man who has the majority, if it is only one vote, must be inducted into office and exercise its functions, or this government cannot endure."—Non-Conformist.

A Big Steal.

Politics is a funny thing. Take the democratic party, for instance: On the 25th of the present month they had been in power sixty-three weeks, and during that time—according to their ante-election statements—the "robber baron tariff" left over by the followers of McKinley has cost the American people \$632,692,283. Those are large figures, but they are what the tariff has cost us, in round numbers, since March 4, 1893. Now, then, without any ring into the merits or demerits of the case, if—as was stated by our democratic speakers before last election—the tariff is a steal, then the party in power is responsible for over half a billion dollars which has been stolen from the people since they came into power. If they have not lied to the people they have been criminally culpable, and should be held to account for the amounts out of which our people are being robbed daily. The party of Grover may have been honest in the long ago, but at present they are neither honest, respectable nor consistent. They stand convicted on their own testimony.—Ex.

Southern Recipes.

The cream of cook books contains the best recipes of the old books, and many never before in print.

The New South Cook Book is beautifully bound, and will be sent to any address upon the receipt of ten cents in postage.
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The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address: STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264, New York N. Y. Please mention this paper.

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Ar Selma	10 30 pm
Lv Meridian	6 30 am
Lv York	7 48 am
Lv Demopolis	8 57 am
Lv Selma	10 30 pm
Ar Calera	12 32 am
Ar Talladega	2 29 am
Ar Anniston	3 22 am
Ar Rome	5 40 am
Ar Cleveland	7 55 am
Ar Knoxville	10 25 am
Ar Morristown	11 40 am
Ar Bristol	2 15 pm
Ar Roanoke	2 22 pm
Ar Washington	4 02 am
Ar Baltimore	5 15 am
Ar Philadelphia	7 33 am
Ar New York	10 55 am
Ar Lynchburg	1 10 am
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There's No Choice in Bicycles.

The Victor Pneumatic tire has no rival. It is more durable than any other and the inner tube can be removed in case of puncture in less than five minutes.

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All Victor improvements are abreast with the times and meet every requirement.

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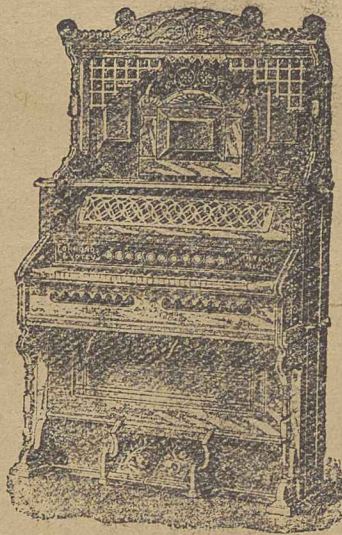
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I Can
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IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

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Anniston, Ala.,

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Surryville Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,
Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the ADVOCATE have made arrangements by

which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50.

BICYCLES

No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale and Retail. Ship for cash or C. O. D. Terms. Our rate is 25c per copy. We have a large stock of bicycles and accessories for sale. We will sell you a bicycle and accessories for \$55.00. We will sell you a bicycle and accessories for \$55.00. We will sell you a bicycle and accessories for \$55.00.



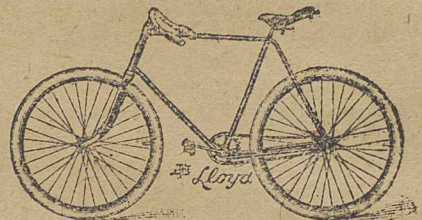
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Perfect lines, perfect riding, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$100 and \$125. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle from us you pay \$5.00 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let us sell you a bicycle and accessories the better way and buy direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company,
ELKHART, IND.



(From a Photograph.)
"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

WE'VE LADIES, GIRLS and BOYS PNEUMATIC SAFETIES.

Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.

ROOTS & COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE BEST WAY

—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST,

—IS VIA THE—

E. E. FORBES, L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running

THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW

ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,

Also running through to

NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE,

CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.,

In Line and Far Ahead!

E. T. V. & G. Improves their Already Fast Train Service.

Commencing Sunday, May 20th, the following Fast Schedule will be effective via The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, and it will be permanent:

—DAILY TRAINS—

Leave Mobile,	4:00 p m
Selma,	10:40 p m
Arrive Cleveland,	8:00 a m
Knoxville,	10:25 - -
Bristol,	3:12 p m
Roanoke,	7:22 - -
Washington,	4:45 a m
Baltimore,	5:45 - -
Philadelphia,	8:31 - -
New York,	10:55 - -

On this schedule Passengers leaving Selma by the E. T. V. & G. Ry, reach Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York three hours earlier than by any other line.

Through connection to Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, and Richmond with only one day and night on the road, before reaching all of the Summer Resorts of East Tennessee, the Virginias and Carolinas. Pullman Sleepers Mobile to Cleveland. Solid Vestibule Train to Washington, carrying Dining Car, and Vestibule Sleepers through to Washington and New York.

Of the many Populist exchanges coming to our office, none spends so much money to get the suppressed Washington news before its readers as the Nonconformist. Yes, suppressed news. What the plutocratic papers have been careful to keep their readers from finding out, the two friends correspondents of the Nonconformist have dug up and sent to the paper for the benefit of its thousands of readers. Many a secret has thus leaked out that the plutocracy never meant the common workaday people should know.

We have made special arrangements whereby we can send the Nonconformist and the Advocate from now until January the 1st, for \$1.00.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,

Attorney's And Counselor's

At Law,

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE

courts of the district and in the

Federal Courts and the Supreme Court

of Alabama.

THE ADVOCATE.

Every Thursday.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, JULY 19, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One copy one year, \$1.00; one copy six months, \$1.00; one copy three months, \$1.00.

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year, Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms held in the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND. No. 6, Mail and Express, 1:15 a.m.

NO. 44, Local Freight, 8:25 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 5, Mail and Express, 2:35 a.m.

NO. 45, Local Freight, 7:00 a.m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Will Parker, of British, was in the city Sunday.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

Z. H. Clardy, of Talladega, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Esie Mason visited friends at Wilsonville last week.

Henry Wilson is spending this week at Talladega Springs.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, was in the city Monday.

George Mason is spending several days this week in Sylacauga.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, spent Sunday in the city with the home folks.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for \$1.50.

Mrs. C. L. Meroney of Montevallo, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Mrs. A. L. Barnett, of Chicago, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. S. Liles.

Cadet Jesse Edwards, of Childersburg, visited relatives in the city last week.

Misses Lillie and Lola Moore are visiting relatives near Childersburg this week.

Alphonso Verchot, son of Joseph Verchot, we learn is quite ill with the typhoid fever.

Mr. Will Mims and family, of Birmingham, is visiting the family of Rev. F. A. Liles.

Dr. J. J. DuBose, returned to Atlanta last Friday, after several months' visit to relatives here.

On last Friday night the young fry of our town had a sociable at the Spencer House, and express themselves as having had a fine time.

Ada, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Weaver, we are glad to announce, has taken a turn for the better and the fever is gradually abating.

Reports from every beat in the county show that we are gaining ground rapidly. The People's party will carry Shelby by at least 800 majority.

On last Tuesday evening Mr. Harry Parker was suddenly stricken with a very severe spell of vertigo; we are glad to know that he is recovering rapidly.

Very few of our subscribers are paying up and we can't afford to send the paper to those who do not pay up; if you want the Advocate send in the money.

J. W. Dykes, the popular clerk at Lester, Mason & Co., we are informed, is somewhat indisposed this week and has gone out to his father to recuperate.

We are informed that arrangements have been made for the erection of another two story brick building in our city, and work will commence on same in a few days.

Clifton, the 11 month's old son, of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon DuBose, died on the morning of the 18th inst. Funeral services will be held at residence at 9 o'clock a.m., today, (Thursday).

On Sunday morning July 15th, Ruby, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Milstead, died of whooping-cough, age 11 months. The funeral took place Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from the family residence near,

Meeting of County Alliance.

The Shelby county Alliance met with Oak Grove Alliance on the 5th day of July with President John W. Pitts in the chair.

The primaries were well represented and the meeting was harmonious throughout. The following officers were elected to the various offices for the next year, President John P. Pearson, Vice President, M. S. Wilson, Secretary, A. F. Carden, Chaplin Jas. M. Alexander, Lecturer, H. C. Taul, Ast. Lecturer, N. W. Abbott, D. K. W. T. Cox, Ast. D. K. Clinton Baker, Sergeant at Arms, James Oates, Executive committee J. W. Pitts, L. W. Johnson, and C. B. McCluskey.

After the newly elected officers were installed a resolution of thanks was tendered the retiring President, for his past services as President of the Shelby county Alliance for past seven years which was unanimously approved, after which a resolution of thanks was tendered the good people of Dogwood for their kind and hospitable treatment during our stay with them.

The next session of the county alliance will be held with chapel alliance on the third Wednesday in Oct, 1894, J. P. Pearson, Pres.

A. F. Carden, Sec.

Pelham Points.

Miss Margie Oates is visiting friends near Malean this week.

Move up boys on the 9th of Aug. and score in your votes in favor of our entire state and country ticket, and you will never regret it.

Prof. W. P. McGlowa still continues to keep the road very warm towards Helena, surely thy hast seen a bright star in that direction which continues to guide thee on Prof.

Prof. J. W. Letson came through town a few days ago, computing and detecting as to the condition of his Oates crop he intends to reap soon. Every thing, we presume is O. K. as he went on his way rejoicing.

Many of our people attended the grand rally at Dogwood Wednesday, reporting a very large crowd plenty of dinner and a good time generally. But with all this, only five Oates men could be found on the ground. Down with democracy and a limited education for the lonely farmer's boy!

SAMBO.

K. Spring Locals.

Health very good at present.

Public speaking at Calvary next Monday.

Rev. J. H. R. Carden will preach at K. Springs on next Sunday.

The farmers had a much needed rain on last Saturday and still more.

The Literary society at K. Springs meets ever second Saturday night.

Some of our folks went to Bridgton on last Saturday to speaking and reported a nice time.

The protracted meeting will commence at Liberty on the 5th Sunday, conducted by Bro. Inzer and others.

Miss Emma Nivens of Willsonville who has been visiting relatives around here, returned home last Friday.

We have learned that Prof. W. M. Weldon free singing school, will commence at Liberty next Monday.

The true blues hold a public speaking at Martins store last Friday, we are informed that there were eleven true blues voters from beat eight present, hurrah for Kolb.

Success to every man who sympathizes with justice and equal rights, no difference what your political views are or whether you are black or white, strike for liberty in August.

PEOPLE'S PARTY GIRL.

The baptismal service performed in the little spring branch about 1/2 of a mile East of the city, on last Sunday afternoon, was very interesting and impressive. There were 15 Baptist and 6 Methodist present themselves and received the ordinance of baptism by immersion. The Revs. C. W. O'Hara and T. K. Tierce ministered, Rev. C. W. O'Hara being assisted by J. K. Milner, Esq.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

Public Speaking.

Geo. F. Gather, Jas. W. Chaspar, G. B. Deans, J. F. Pearson, J. E. Dykes and others will address the citizens of Shelby county at the following times and places on the Political issue of the day, viz:

Brighton, Saturday, July, 14

Camp Branch, Monday " 16

Pelham, Tuesday, " 17

Highland, Wednesday, " 18

Wyoff School House, Thur. " 19

Bamford, Friday, " 20

Aldrich, Saturday, " 21

Mount Calvary, Monday, " 23

Day's X Roads, Tuesday, " 24

Dandiver, Wednesday, " 25

Dunivant, Thursday, " 26

Sterretts, Friday, " 27

W. H. Skaggs, Robert Chisolm, A. P. Longshore, G. B. Deans and others will address the citizens of Shelby county at the following times and places on the Political issue of the day, viz:

Vincent, Saturday, July 28

Harpersville, Monday, " 30

Wilsonville, Tuesday, " 31

Spring Creek, Wednesday, Aug. 1

Shelby, Wed. 8 p.m. " 1

Calera, Thursday, " 2

Montevillo, Friday, " 3

Columbiana, Saturday, " 4

At Vincent, Calera and Columbiana a Barbecue and Basket dinner will be served. Everybody invited to come and bring their basket. The ladies especially invited. Good order will be maintained.

John B. Randall, Chair, Cam. Com.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$30.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage made by Fielder Lawley and Martha Lawley his wife on the hereinafter described lands in St. Clair and Shelby counties and recorded in Book 18 page 81 et seq. Probate office of said St. Clair county, Ala., and in volume 61 page 180 et seq. in the Probate office of Shelby county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Company, Limited, and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same lands to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 18 page 84 et seq. in said Probate office of St. Clair county, and in volume 81 page 195 et seq. in said Probate office of Shelby county, Ala., we will sell at public outcry for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, in front of the courthouse door in said county of Shelby, the following described lands, conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: Part of SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 Sec. 3, and part of NE 1-4 of Sec. 1 Township 18 Range 2 East in St. Clair county, 1-2 Part of W 1-2 of NE 1-4 and part of NE 1-4 Sec. 4, also part of SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 Sec. 3, also E 1-2 of SE 1-4 Sec. 4, and E 1-2 of NE 1-4 Sec. 9 in Shelby county—all in Township 18 Range 2 West and containing in the aggregate 200 or more more or less on which the said Fielder Lawley resided November 12th 1893, which said lands are bounded north by lands of J. W. Fulmore, West by W. A. Richy, south by Ben Howard, East by Ala. Great Southern R. R. Co. right of way. Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Company, Limited, and Loan Company of Alabama, Mortgagees. Browne, McMillan and Leeper and W. R. Nelson, Attorneys.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county. In Chancery at Columbiana Ala., Sixth District, Northeastern Chancery Division, Fall Term, 1894.

John S. Jackson, Complainant, vs. Jefferson B. Elliott, Defendant.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Henry Wilson Attorney for complainant, that the defendants Green M. Elliott, George M. Elliott and A. J. Elliott are non-residents of the State of Alabama; that Green M. Elliott resides in Shongom, Webster Parish, State of Louisiana, George M. Elliott resides in Abilene in the State of Texas and that A. J. Elliott resides in Irowassia, in the State of Texas, and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are all over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the People's Advocate, a newspaper published in Columbiana Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said Green M. Elliott, George M. Elliott and A. J. Elliott to answer or demur to the original and amended bills in the above stated cause, within thirty days after the 26th day of July 1894, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against them in said cause. And that a copy of the paper containing this publication be sent to each of the above defendants.

Done at office, in Columbiana, Alabama, this 26th day of June, 1894.

D. R. McMILLAN, Register.

Notice of Application to sell Land by Administrator.

State of Alabama, Shelby County—Probate Court, special Term June 9th, 1894.

A. M. Elliott, deceased—Estate of— This day came B. L. Moore Administrator, do hereby notify of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying debts. It is ordered that the 23rd day of July 1894 be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

J. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

MA THEODOR'S BLACK DRAUGHT. FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, NAUSEA, LOSS OF APPETITE. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE LIKENESS AND SIGNATURE OF M. A. THEODOR ON FRONT OF EACH WRAPPER. M. A. THEODOR MED. CO. ROME, GA.

Burland's Old Dominion Cress-cent Brand.

CINNAMON PILLS.

RELIEF FOR LADIES.

Ask Your Druggist for Burland's Old Dominion Cress-cent Brand Cinnamon Pills. Shallow rectangular metal boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving particulars in plain envelope. Address, BURLAND CHEMICAL CO., Morse Bldg., N. Y. City. Please Mention This Paper.

BOOK-KEEPING.

SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "House Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited. Hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 95 page catalogue and "state your address." J. H. Draughon, President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn. 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash on all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery & Eufaula Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes, Receivers.

Savannah & Western R. R. H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry, Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p.m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R. Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to, Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Hall, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

PARTIES.

Needing anything usually kept in a First-class, Reliabl

Liquor House,

Will find it to their advantage to send their orders

to

J. F. Warwick & Co. TALLADEGA, ALA.

Orders Promptly Filled, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MCKIN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the matter. Letters of communication strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical inventions. Patents taken through McKIN & CO. receive special attention. This excellent paper, issued weekly, is a valuable work in the inventor's armory. Single copies, 25 cents. For a number containing beautiful designs, in colors, and photographs of new inventions, send 50 cents. Address McKIN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

THAT I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED AT COLUMBIANA if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

Cotton At 16 cts. Per Lb.

SEED FOR TRIAL PURPOSES ONLY.

We Have Every Seed in Existence.

There is no Money in cotton at 6c. There is an active, strong demand for long staples at 16c. Then why not plant it? Your answer is: Because none of the long staples will make enough to the acre to justify planting them even at 16 cts. per lb.; it is difficult to gin it properly; it is hard to pick out, and lands will not produce staples, and so on.

Inland Sea Island is a long staple cotton in which all objections are removed. It is ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE, easily ginned and no trouble to pick out. You can make it with no extra expense or trouble. See what Mr. Jeff Welborn has to say.

No Seed For Sale until next season save a limited number of packets, which we send out for trial purposes. Will positively refuse to sell seed any other way this season. Space forbids our saying more here, but write us for full information.

Packets 25 cts. by mail, 3 for 60 cts., 6 for \$1.00.

RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

New Boston, Tex., Dec. 5, 1893.

RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

This is to certify that I had "Inland Sea Island" cotton planted in alternate plots with Sea Island, Allison's Silk, Allen's latest improved long staple, Ozier Silk, Southern Hope and some other varieties of long lint. The Inland Sea Island was a great deal earlier than any of them and made one-third more lint per plot (of same size) than any, and double as much as any save one variety (Ozier Silk). While the lint was no longer than the Allen, it was much finer, softer and richer-colored than it or any except Sea Island and Allison's Silk, but it made four times as much per plot as either of these two. I think your Inland Sea Island a big jump forward in the long lint business, because of its Earliness and Prolificness. ***

Very truly, JEFF WELBORN.

There is no Money in cotton at 6c. There is an active, strong demand for long staples at 16c. Then why not plant it? Your answer is: Because none of the long staples will make enough to the acre to justify planting them even at 16 cts. per lb.; it is difficult to gin it properly; it is hard to pick out, and lands will not produce staples, and so on.

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Packets 25 cts. by mail, 3 for 60 cts., 6 for \$1.00.

RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

A Short Story is Soon Told

ACTUAL MERIT

Is a Sure Foundation!

Don't experiment with new and untried Nurseries, but buy from a house that guarantees the fruit to come true to name. Such a firm is

Downer Bros., of Fiar View, Ky.

Represented in this section by J. H. BROWN, Columbiana, Alabama.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Ginghams, Zephyrs, Challies and Lawns.

The Latest Styles in endless variety.

P. H. EARLE & CO., 1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business. 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1, Farm Harness, \$24.50. No. 139 Road Wagon, \$27. No. 41, Wagon, \$43. No. 79, Horse Carriage, \$42.

Have sent in competitors for 30 years, and have the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Carriages and Harnesses. We have a large stock of all styles of Carriages and Harnesses. We have a large stock of all styles of Carriages and Harnesses. We have a large stock of all styles of Carriages and Harnesses.

Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$60. Surveys, \$10 to \$100, same as sell for \$10 to \$100. Surveys, \$10 to \$100, same as sell for \$10 to \$100.

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

THAT I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED AT COLUMBIANA if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford a good one, too.

Such as a Conover, Everett, Harvard or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Voley organ.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters; Sewing Machines from \$15 up.

Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them; I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

E. E. FORBES, ANNISTON, ALA.

VALUABLE PRESENTS FREE.

We wish to introduce our System Pills into every home. We know that we manufacture the very best remedy on earth for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Kidney Troubles, Torpid Liver, etc., and that when you have tried these pills you will gladly recommend them to others, or take an agency, and in this way we shall have a large, well-paying demand created.

As a special inducement for every reader of this paper to try these pills at once, we will give to each person who sends 25 cents in cash, or 30 cents in stamps, for a box of System Pills, one of the following presents: A Handsome Gold Watch, a good Silver watch, a Valuable Town Lot, a Genuine Diamond Ring, a Casket of Silverware or a Genuine \$5.00 Gold Piece. Every purchaser gets one of the above presents. There are no exceptions. Shaw Remedy Co., Rutherford, N. J.

35 Complete Novels.

Neatly bound and a year's subscription to a large 16-page illustrated monthly magazine for only 30 cents. This is a most liberal offer as Household Topics, the magazine referred to, is a high-class paper, replete with stories of love, adventure, travel, and short interesting and instructive sketches of fact and fancy; and in the list of 35 novels are such treasures as "A Brave Coward," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "A Blacksmith's Daughter," by Etta W. Pierce; "Ninetta," a most pleasing story by M. T. Calder; "A Gilded Sin" and "Between Two Sins," by the author of "Dora Thorne"; "The Truth of It," by the popular writer, Hugh Conway; and the "Moorehouse Tragedy," rather sensational, by Mrs. Jane C. Austin; "A Heroine," a delightful story by Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis; "Wall Flowers," by the popular Marion Harland, and the great story "Guilty

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

NO. 8.

IMPURE DEMOCRACY.

FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE BANKERS AGREE TO HELP CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE GIVE THE COUNTRY AN OBJECT LESSON.

Cleveland Calls Congress Together and Tells It What to Do—Twenty-Six Southern Democrats Accede to the Bankers' Demands.

Congress on My Hands.

"I expect to have a session of congress on my hands at that time"—Cleveland's letter of June 25, 1893, accepting an invitation to attend Williams college.

WH Give the Country an Object Lesson.

"No. I shall not call an extra session of congress. My only object in convening that body would be to repeal the silver purchasing act, and that can not be effected this year. It is my opinion that we shall experience close times in money matters during the year, and when congress gets together next December it will be more reasonable, more tractable. It sometimes takes hard times to bring a people to realize their condition. When the squeeze comes the men who stand in the way of legislation intended to preserve public confidence will lose sight of local theories and sentiment and will be willing to join the majority and general sentiment of those who know best what should be done. I propose to give the country an object lesson."—Grover Cleveland, Times-Star interview, March 11, 1893.

Evidence of the Conspiracy.

"Secretary Carlisle this evening met a number of bankers at the residence of George L. Williams, president of the Chemical bank. The conference lasted over an hour. There was the utmost good feeling displayed and the secretary said he was there to make a frank open statement of what he believed to be the financial policy of the government. * * * There is a determination also to show the miners of silver the evils of the Sherman law on their fortunes. President Cleveland's advisers have told him that the only way to induce the western and southwestern congressmen and senators to consent to a repeal of the Sherman law is to demonstrate to their constituents that they are losing every day this law remains in effect. This work in that direction has been started by a number of the bankers in the solid communities of the east. They are daily refusing credits to the south, southwest and west. The Chicago banks, it is said, are carrying out the same line of policy.

"Secretary Carlisle, in his talk with the bankers, made his stand very clear. It is to be heroic treatment all the way through of the Sherman law, and possibly by the next session of congress the silver mine owners and adherents of silver in the senate and house will be ready to consent to a repeal of the law. The bank presidents, replying to Secretary Carlisle, cordially informed him that they would be ready at all times to co-operate with him. Everybody shook hands and there was harmony all round. There was perhaps no organized conspiracy against the west in the great financial centers of the east, but there was a general understanding all along the line that the west should be forced into line to help the east accomplish what it had long desired. * * *

Politics and finance were combined in the scheme. The great money powers of the east had secured the election of Mr. Cleveland. They first spent a large sum to secure his nomination, and second, a much larger sum to secure his election. They knew he was in full sympathy with their views and they felt that now, if ever, they must make the fight for gold monometallism. Knowing that Cleveland was heartily with them, they desired to create such public sentiment as would make his triumph with congress easy. First they were to press the west for a settlement of indebtedness, and next they were to start the scare over the export of gold. The movement in gold began early in the year. It was undoubtedly accelerated, and every effort made to magnify its importance by New York financiers. The telegraph wires were daily loaded, not merely with the various amounts that were going abroad, but with interviews with New York men as to what the effect would be, and as to what was the cause, etc."—N. Y. Sun (Dem.) April 27.

The Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, '93. Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all the business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor, and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in

unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the 17th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress. All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the independence of the United States the 117th.

[SEAL.] GROVER CLEVELAND, By the President.

ALFRED A. ADEE, Acting Secretary of State.

The Message to the Extra Session.

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming, an extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are solely charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of a downward event or of conditions related to our national resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, sudden financial distrust and fear have sprung upon every side. Numerous money institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors, surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be firm and stable have become conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

The Sherman Act the Cause.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation of the subject involved and which may be considered a truce after the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead, is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

Effects of the Law.

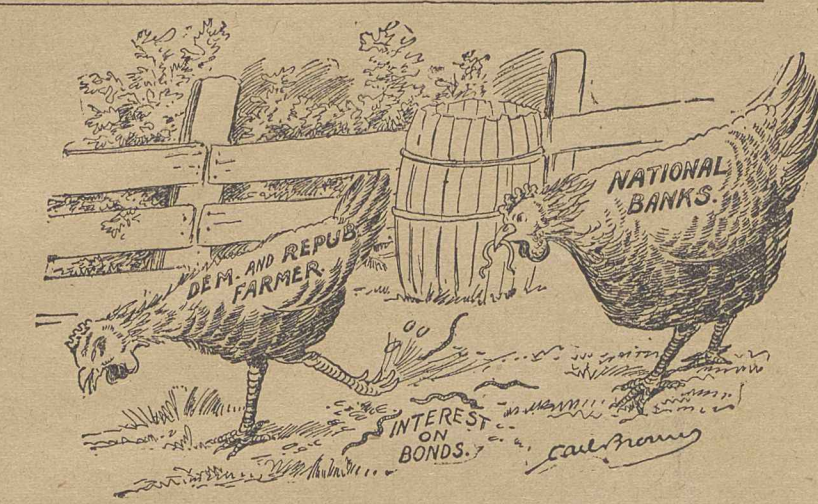
This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that in such notes the secretary is to be "guided by the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other in the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." The operation so controls the actions of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation, as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchased to the amount of more than \$174,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

Depletion of the Gold Reserve.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted



Once there was an old "Blind" hen who kept scratching "worms and stich," but hardly ever got any of them in her own "craw," for a hen that could "see" got fat on them and only left enough to keep the "scratcher" alive.

other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$117,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other.

Dangers of Depreciated Currency.

Given over to the exclusive use of currency greatly depreciated, according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so that such an obligation as the tariff imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money, if, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a large place in our currency, and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government can not make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, while inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses to aid in new enterprises, while nations are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

Sound and Stable Currency Wanted.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes and policy of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded.

Possibly if the circulating medium were in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on an equal basis with the money of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states. Nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unmeasured reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

The Wage Earner Suffers Most.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This falling him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey upon the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very ruin of all others who has the deepest interest in sound currency and who suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty

at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

Speedy Relief Desired.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things, the present mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

Tariff Revision Must Wait.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed better to postpone the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

Immediate Repeal Recommended.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1891.

"We commend the patriotism, integrity, ability and courage of Grover Cleveland."—Missouri State Democratic Convention.

Vote on Repeal.

The vote on unconditional repeal as recommended by Cleveland and the banks was as follows:

For unconditional repeal.....	239
Against unconditional repeal....	108
Democrats for repeal.....	139
Democrats against repeal.....	74
Republicans for repeal.....	100
Republicans against repeal.....	23
Populists for repeal.....	none
Populists against repeal.....	10

The southern democrats who voted for unconditional repeal, and to carry out the conspiracy of Cleveland and the banks were:

Anderson, W. Va.	Caruth, Ky.
Berry, Ky.	Catchings, Miss.
Black, Ga.	Clarke, Ala.
Brattan, Md.	Compton, Md.
Brawley, S. C.	Cooper, Fla.
Breckinridge, Ark.	Crain, Texas.
Breckinridge, Ky.	Davey, La.
Bunn, N. C.	Edmonds, Va.
Cabanis, Ga.	Gresham, Texas.
Wise, Va.	Lawson, Ga.
Lester, Ga.	Marshall, Va.
McCreary, Ky.	McKag, Md.
McMillin, Tenn.	Montgomery, Ky.
Meyer, La.	O'Ferrall, Va.
Oates, La.	Patterson, Tenn.
Paschal, Texas.	Pendleton, Texas.
Paynter, Ky.	Rayner, Md.
Pendleton, W. Va.	Stoney, Ky.
Settle, N. C.	Talbot, Md.
Swanson, Va.	Turner, Ga.
Tucker, Va.	Tyler, Va.
Turpin, Ala.	Wilson, W. Va.—46.

"Tell it not in Gath nor publish it in the streets of Askelon." Forty-six southern democrats voted with the republicans to let go before they got another hold, and now they are wringing their hands because they can't. This vote is taken from the Congressional Record, Vol. 25, No. 19, pages 801 and 802, for the extra session of congress.

Keep the records before the people! More to come! Just got started! "Let no guilty man escape."

It is said that J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, in view of the depressing condition of the farmers, has recommended that farmers who keep bees cross them with the common lightning bug so they can work at night. Bright idea this of Mr. Morton's.—People's Advocate.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

WHAT THOMAS JEFFERSON SAYS OF PAPER MONEY AND OF BANKS.

The Stone Which the Modern Democratic Builders Rejected Has Been Made the Head of the Corner by the Populists—Compare This With Impure Democracy.

We give below some extracts from Thomas Jefferson's writings which may prove instructive to our democratic friends, and show them that the Populists of to-day stand where the founder of their party stood nearly a century ago.

Jefferson on Money. The following are some of the many declarations of Mr. Jefferson on the question of money:

"And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require and the limit of its circulation will admit. Those limits understood to extend with us at present to \$300,000,000, a greater sum than would be necessary for any war. But this, the only resource which the government could command with certainty, the states have unfortunately fooled away, nay, corruptly alienated to swindlers and shavers, under the cover of private banks. Say, too, as an additional evil, that the disposable funds of individuals to this great amount have thus been withdrawn from improvement and useful enterprise, and employed in the useless, usurious, and demoralizing practices of bank directors and their accomplices. In the war of 1755 our state availed itself of this fund by issuing a paper money bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its credit, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. Within a very short time not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation. It was locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, etc. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but bearing no interest. These were readily received and never depreciated a single farthing."—Opinions of Thomas Jefferson in 1813, his letters to John W. Epps, June 24, 1813; Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 139, 140.

"The question will be asked, and ought to be looked at, what is to be the course if loans cannot be obtained? There is but one—Carthage delenda est! Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only recourse which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which last, when crowded, will find an efflux into other countries, and thus keep the quantum of medium at its salutary level. Let the banks continue, if they please, but let them discount for cash alone or for treasury notes."—Letter Sept. 11, 1813, Vol. 6, page 194.

Jefferson on Banks.

"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper in circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank mongers who were seeking to fling from the public, thus swindling on barren grains. But the errors of that day can not be recalled. The evils they have engendered are now upon us, and how are we to get out of them? Shall we build an altar to the old paper money of the revolution, which ruined individuals but saved the republic, and burn on that all the bank charters, present and future, and their notes with them? For these are to ruin both republic and individuals." Letter of Thomas Jefferson to President Adams, Jan. 24, 1814.

In a letter to John Taylor, May 28, 1816, he said (Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 605-6):

"The system of banking we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot left in all our constitutions, which if not severed, will end in their destruction, which is already hit by the gamblers in corporation, and is sweeping away in its progress the fortunes and morals of our citizens. Funding, I consider, as limited rightly to a redemption of the debt within the lives of a majority of the generation contracting it; every generation coming equally by the laws of the Creator of the world to the free possession of the earth he made for their subsistence, unencumbered by their predecessors. And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding, but swindling futurity on a large scale."

Mr. Jefferson further said:

"Let us found a government where there shall be no extremely rich men and no abjectly poor ones. Let us found a government upon the intelligence of the people and the equitable distribution of property. Let us make

lays where there shall be no governmental partnership with favored classes. Let us protect all, in life, liberty and property, and then say to every American citizen, with the gifts that God has given you, your brain and brawn and energy, work out your own fortunes under a just government and an equal jurisprudence."

As far back as Dec. 15, 1803, he wrote to Albert Gallatin (Jefferson's Works, volume 4, pages 515-520):

"This institution (national bank) is one of the most deadly hostilities existing against the principles and form of our constitution. * * * Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile? * * * Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities. The first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing with other banks, as to the favors of the government.

"The banks have discontinued themselves. We are now without any medium, and necessity as well as patriotism and confidence will make us all eager to receive treasury notes if founded on specific taxes. Congress may now borrow of the public, and without interest, all the money they may want.

"Providence seems, indeed, by a special dispensation, to have put down for us without a struggle, that very paper enemy, which the interest of our citizens long since required ourselves to put down at whatever risk. The work is done. The moment is pregnant with futurity, and if not at once by congress I know not on what shoal our bark is next to be stranded."—Jefferson's Works, volume 6, page 382; letter to Thomas Cooper, Sept. 10, 1814.

OUR EXCHANGES.

John Sherman has about gone democratic and David B. Hill has almost gone republican, but Grover Cleveland still covers the 'whole nest'—Thornton Monitor.

How many dollars have you in your pocket? Oh, but "it's an awful good dollar!" You bet, but it takes most people a long time to get one.—Harvey (Kan.) News.

It is a little difficult for this editor to understand why protection, as the republicans call the tariff, needs so much assistance from the militia.—David City (Neb.) Banner.

The difference between the republicans and democrats, the republicans advertise their shortcomings while the democrats try to cover theirs.—Arkansas Farmer.

If you are not satisfied with the promises already made and broken by the old parties, just hold on a little; they've got plenty more as good as those already broken.—Ozark (Ark.) Farmer.

While republican papers are charging that the Populists are a dangerous element, we should like to know what these people were before they became Populists.—Mapleton (Iowa) Advocate.

The millionaire sets his own limit to the amount of taxes he pays and the government accepts it. The government sets the amount for the poor man and he must pay it.—Record, Marshall, Mo.

The Topeka Press says editorially: "The proud crest of the republican party of Kansas has fallen. Its spirit is broken. Its ranks waver in the face of certain defeat."—Yates Center (Kan.) Advocate.

The democrats of Henry county have endorsed the entire ticket nominated by the Populist county convention. The combination makes the success of a part of the ticket almost assured.—News, Princeton, Ill.

A "crank" ordinarily is the person who has taken a step forward in the onward march of evolution, and is beckoning those who are standing in the way of progress to come on.—Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

The Washington Post is authority for the statement that the majority of the senators are bald-headed. However, as the Spanish proverb has it, they are not so bald that we can see their brains.—Denver News.

Living Issues asks if it is any more paternalism for farmers to obtain money from the government for the purpose of farming than it is for bankers to obtain money for the purpose of banking. If it is, why is it?—Ex.

The democrats are looking for a man that can write a platform that can be construed as denouncing Cleveland and endorsing him. In other words, one that can give the eastern democrats a—l in a harmonious way.—Ex.

It is a fraternity of fends that permits the starving of multitudes of strong men, delicate women and helpless children when food is so abundant that it will not bring to the producer the cost of production.—Garnet (Kan.) Agitator.

Old Abe Lincoln republicanism and Jeffersonian democracy is what this country needs. The Pops favor those principles. The demo-reps oppose them. Take your choice. Will you sustain the doctrines of the fathers, or will you go off and worship the golden calf?—Farmer, Bloomfield, Ill.

Your Voice. I thought I heard the chiming Of a wondrous melody, That angels, filled with gladness, In the gloaming sang to me; My soul drank in the sweetness, And in ecstasy the pain Of yester was forgotten— Hopes dear blossoms lived again. The strains came gently drifting Through the star-lit air that night, The love-kissed whisper flashing, I paused in rapture—list'ning To the lesson sweet it taught, And I thanked God for the music That you dear voice to me brought. It swept my soul with fragrance, And in eagerness I went To catch the faintest tinkling, As the night winds came and went. The thought came and I shuddered With a strange and nameless fear— The breeze might drown the music And I'd miss your voice, my dear. —Edward N. Wood, in Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOROUS.

Never judge a book by a criticism. The chicken is often pronounced tough when the knife is dull. The milk of human kindness is not very heavily enamelled with cream.

It is a beautiful thing to sympathize with poor people; but the rich often need it most. "This rich relative of ours—is he a distant relative?" "Yes, extremely since he became rich."

Many a man who thinks himself ahead of the times is about as useless as a clock that runs too fast. Justice O'Halloran—Have you any children, Mrs. Kelly? Mrs. Kelly—(I have two livin' an' wan married.

It is a severe strain on the angelic qualities of woman when she has to use her wings to dust the furniture.

Mother—Now, Fritz, remember it is more blessed to give than to receive. Fritz—Yes, ma, but I am not selfish.

Squid—Do you have any difficulty meeting your bills? McSwilligen—No, indeed; my great difficulty is in avoiding them.

Director—What do you think of the new board of directors? Shareholder—Half capable of nothing and the rest sapable of anything.

Hills—Who is that awkward looking clown over there against the wall? Hull—That's Griggs, the author of "The Art of Entertaining."

Would-be Settler—How is the death rate about here? Old Citizen—Wal, it's pretty cheap just now since the town doctors got to outtin' prices.

"No, Mande, you cannot sharpen an old saw with a newspaper file, but many a newspaper file is made dull by the old saws that are found in it."

Frances—Elsie is just daft about pica-a-brac isn't she? Adele—Yes, indeed, I heard this morning that she was going to marry a baseball pitcher.

Sympathizing Friend—It must give me a queer feeling to have one's pocket picked. Victim—You don't feel it at all. That's the misery of it.

"She's as pretty as a picture," said the young man, "Yes," replied the young woman, with a glance at her rival's complexion, "hand-painted, too."

"Look here, Staggors, I don't believe you can look an honest man in the face." "Well, I won't deny it until I'm brought face to face with one."

She—Cease your flattery, sir, or I shall put my hands over my ears. He (wishing to pay her a compliment)—Impossible! your hands are two small for that.

Teacher—Now, remember, that in order to become a proficient vocalist you must have patience. Miss Flippins—Yes, and so must my next door neighbors.

Husband—Do you think my full oared is an improvement? Wife—How much does it save you a week? "About a dollar." "Yes; it's an improvement."

Teacher—An axiom is a self-evident truth. "What goes up is sure to come down." Is that an axiom? Boy—Guess so—unless folks is talkin' about the price of coal.

"Hasn't there been something of a coolness between you and Reginald?" asked the inquisitive girl. "Well, there was last night; we were eating ice cream together."

Reuben—If I were a dog I'd rather be a black one than a white one. Mamma—Why, Reuben? Reuben—Because then I wouldn't have to be given a bath so often.

Wife—You must send me away for my health at once. I am going into a decline. Husband—My! My! What makes you think so? Wife—All my dresses are beginning to feel comfortable.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.
COLUMBIANA, JULY 26, 1904.
STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
R. F. KOLB.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. FONVILLE, of Crenshaw.
For Auditor,
W. T. B. LYNCH, of Macon.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
S. M. ADAMS, of Bibb.
For Treasurer,
T. K. JONES, of Tuscaloosa.
For Superintendent of Education,
J. P. OLIVER, of Tallapoosa.
For Attorney General,
WARREN S. REESE, Jr., of
Montgomery.

COUNTY TICKET.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GILBERT B. DEANS,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
THOS. A. HUSTON.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
3rd district—WM. C. POWERS.
4th district—DAVID C. DAVIS.
A free ballot and a fair count.
Down with the ballot thieves.
Let's make the majority 1500 in
Shelby.
Will the ballot thieves attempt
to steal the ballot again? We will
see.
The enemy are routed and on
the run. Up boys and charge
them!
On the 6th day of August Ala-
bama will be redeemed from
radical rule.
Capt. Kolb ought to thank Gov.
Jones for the good work he is doing
for him in this campaign.
Let every true man work from
now until the night of 6th of Aug.
Alabama must be redeemed.
Reports from all over the State
indicate a majority for the Kolb
ticket of at least fifty thousand.
If you believe that education
fits and prepares a farmer's son for
usefulness vote for Kolb. Kolb
and education, or Oates and igno-
rance.
For pure unadulterated lying
gives us a subsidized democratic
newspaper. They lie the horses
off a billey goat or the bark off a
hickory tree.
The organized are on the run in
this county, they realize that they
are badly beat and are now mak-
ing for shelter so as to be safe when
the cyclone comes the 6th of Au-
gust.
A man who will steal your bal-
lot will steal your horse. The
man who will take a horse know-
ing it was stolen is no better than
the man who committed the theft
Do you catch on?
The Supreme court, having de-
cided that the people have no rem-
edy at law, to protect themselves
from being robbed of their votes,
the people will have to protect
themselves as best they can.
Recent developments in this
county, go to prove that the big-
gest steal ever perpetrated in the
county, will be attempted on the
first Monday in August. It be-
hooves every reformer to be on the
watch.
Olney, the railroad lawyer who
is now running the United States
government in the interest of the
railroads, threatens to look up
every man who advises or engages
in a railroad strike. Great is
Cleveland and his man Olney.
Senator Morgan is making an
active canvass of the state for
Oates, who is pledged to defeat his
re-election to the United States
Senate, if possible. The Jeffer-
sonians, whom Morgan is fighting,
intend to see to it that Oates don't
carry out his pledge. Funny, isn't it?
Bro. Wilson said in his speech
at Harpersville that the Kolb party
ought not to be treated as a party.
The three gentlemen who are
filling other men's offices in the
court house seem to be of the same
opinion. The voters of Shelby
will express their opinion of that
proposition in August.

Tael in regard to a speech it is
alleged he made at Highland some
days ago, we were satisfied that
the report was false. Let every
one read it and then give the re-
sult of the lie.
The gentleman who planned and
carried into execution the great
steal two years ago in this county,
has again come to the front of the
organized and expects to repeat
the performance of that year
though not in a position to do as
much damage, the people are
watching him.

The canvass in this county is
progressing finely, Mr. Powell of
Cullman county made a number of
telling and vote making speeches
last week. He is a clear cut logi-
cal speaker, and our people are
much pleased at having him in the
county. We wish he could have
staid with us this week.
Organized democrats estimate
that Col. Oates lost at least 100
votes by his speech at Harpersville
on the 7th. We hope he can be in-
duced to make one or two more
speeches in the county before the
election. Send him to Vincent on
the 28th, and we will give him a
big crowd and an equal division of
time.
It is said that one of the tricks
democrats expect to play on next
August, is to fail to send tickets
to strong Kolb boxes as was done
in last election. It is to be hoped
that officials will not attempt any
thing of that kind as our people
are in no humor for that kind of
performance, it is well known, to
provide for such rascality.

Our friends at Vincent are mak-
ing big preparations for the grand
rally on the 28th. Able speakers
will be there to represent all parties
and there will be perfect fair-
ness in the division of time for a
joint discussion. Let everybody
go and take a well filled basket.
The coosa valley glee club, with
Mrs. J. S. Pitts at the organ, will
furnish music for the occasion.

We rather like the plan advoca-
ted by the democrats of beat 10 to
keep the colored voters from speak-
ing at Vincent on the 28th. It
will certainly show them how many
colored voters they can control.
Every Oates man among the col-
ored people for 20 miles around
will be at Harpersville, and we
suggest to have a man there to
count them, and then count at Vin-
cent.

There was a large crowd out at
the speaking at Calvary last Mon-
day, Messrs. Tael, Hardy, Deans
Pearson, Dykes and Peters spoke.
Ample dinner had been provided
to feed the large crowd present
without drawing on the green ap-
ples, and every thing passed off
pleasantly. The crowd was polled
with the usual result, all for Kolb
except one, Mr. Peters of Colum-
biana, who was there as the repre-
sentative of the organized democ-
racy in the discussion.

The democratic speakers have
had a lonely time going round the
county. At one beat nobody met
them, at another two, at another
eleven &c. In beat 13 after drum-
ming 10 days or two weeks they
managed to get fifty two men, wo-
men and children out. Of this
number, four were citizens of an-
other county and five speakers,
leaving 43 souls all that could be
raked together in that beat. And
in this beat resides R. M. Deshazo,
one of the seven beat bosses in
Shelby, who had entire control
and management of the affair.

The Oates speakers are having a
good time abusing the Kolb crowd.
Narrow, Vindictive, wild and ig-
norant demagogues and anarchists
are mild epithets used by these
ballot thief defenders when speak-
ing of gentlemen who cannot en-
dorse thievery. They jump on the
poor miners with both feet and one
fellow at Harpersville contended
that the Kolb movement was the
cause of all the distress in the
county. Verily Kolb must be a
great man to stir this country
from centre to circumference,
from Maine to California and
from the Lakes to the Gulf of
Mexico. Talk about demagogues,
was such demagoguery ever wit-
nessed in Alabama before?

The State alliance will meet at
Calera on the 2nd, Tuesday 11th,
day of September.

A Prominent democrat in beat
10 was heard to say the other day
that a crowd of young men ought
to take old man Roland Shorter
out and give him a good whipping,
all because he is for Rubin F. Kolb
for Governor. No doubt honest
old Shorter is a thorn in the flesh
of the Democrats in beat 10 as he
is there to give the lie to the false
charges they are trying to circulate
against Kolb. Shorter says his old
master raised Capt. Kolb and he
has known him all his life and
knows him to be a good man and
he will vote for him if spared to
get to the polls on the 1st Monday
in August. That kind of talk does
not suit the Democrats and they
would like to get rid of the old
man. The fellow who made the
above suggestion, should they at-
tempt such a thing, would be the
first to hunt a hole.

The speeches at Harpersville
last Thursday made four converts
to the Kolb ticket. They have
been for Oates but after listening
to the speeches Friday, decided
they could no longer vote with a
party which is opposed to the edu-
cation of farmers children. This
is every where they go, men be-
come disgusted and are leaving the
sinking ship and declaring their
intention to support the party of
reform.

It is said that the democrats at-
tempted to buy Col. J. L. Vandiver,
a prominent Republican of
beat 14, but the price named by
Col. Vandiver was a little higher
than Wall Street proposed to give.
Hurrah for Vandiver. He values
the prosperity and happiness of his
people more than he does Wall
Street gold.

Up to date we have heard of
one white Republican in the coun-
ty whom the democrats have been
able to buy. A pretty good show-
ing for the republicans of Shelby.

The speeches of Henry Wilson
in the upper part of the county
last week introduces a new fea-
ture into the present campaign.
The old bulldozing game is to be
tried again in Shelby. Mr. Wil-
son had a good deal to say about
the fighting qualities of the demo-
crats. That they had been tried
and none found wanting and rather
intimated that they would fight
rather than let loose the public-
teat. That kind of talk rather
amused the people. None of them
are spoiling for a fight and declare
that way of settling political dif-
ferences, but if necessary they to
can do a little fighting, we think
the day for bulldozing in Shelby
has passed and the sooner Mr.
Wilson and his party learn that
fact the better for all concerned.

And now having betrayed every
other democratic principle Cleve-
land winds up by knocking out the
doctrine of states rights.

Our correspondents will please
bear with us, until the campaign
is over. We would like to
publish all the communications we
have received, but we have to give
too much space to the fellows who
are trying to rob us of our
votes, that we can't find space to
publish half the communications we
received until after election is
over, correspondents will condemn
and make their communications as
short as possible.

Misses. Lyman, Brown, and
Wilson, spoke at Vincent Friday
about 100 voters were out to hear
them one half of whom were Kolb
men, they made about the same
speeches they have been making
over the county they appealed to the
people to stand by the old party
and not go off after strange gods.
Relizing the fact that our over-
whelming majority of the county
They made positive appeal to the
negroes to help them drown the
Kolbits.

Mr. Wilson in his speech at
Vincent said that Col. Oates, has
been in congress fourteen years
and in all that time the opposition
could find nothing in his public
record to condemn except his
speech in opposition to the educa-
tion of the farmer and the laboring
mens children, beyond the primary
what about his bank rupt bill
which he proposed to have a
man who couldn't pay his debts
when due, arrested by united
marshall and imprisoned? Did Mr.
Wilson ever hear a populist endorse
that outrageous measure. That bill
of itself is enough to drown him in
the estimation of all fair minded
men.

sent out, that enough votes must
be stolen at Montevallo, Helena,
Shelby, Wilsonville, Harpersville
and Vincent to put in Mr. Lyman.
You can't do it judges. There is
such a thing as overreaching the
mark. Everybody knows why cer-
tain men were appointed managers.
It is so plain that he who runs may
read. They were selected for a
certain purpose. Will they obey
the orders. The Advocate of
course, cannot speak for all of
them, but we have good reason for
saying that Messrs. Leeper, Milner
and Nelson will be taught a lesson
on the first Monday in August that
they will not soon forget. The re-
turns from Montevallo, Helena,
Wilsonville, Harpersville and Vin-
cent will show to the world that
some of the managers at each of
those boxes cannot be made to
steal at the order of a few usur-
pers. As they refused to give us
any manager at Shelby, in open
violation of law, we can't say what
will be done there. The writer is
acquainted with one of the mana-
gers at that box and we feel safe in
saying that he will not be a party
to any frauds that may be commit-
ted there, if any.

It may be said that we use pretty
strong language in speaking of
this manager business. We plead
guilty to the charge. The case de-
mands strong language. It is a
notice in advance, by the appointing
power, that they want to have
our votes stolen. Can they do it?
We say not. Why do we say so.
Simply because we are personally
acquainted with the organized demo-
crats appointed at the boxes where
this stealing is expected and we be-
lieve the appointing power made a
mistake, if they expected all these
men to commit fraud. We believe
that at least one of the organized
managers at Montevallo, Wilson-
ville, Harpersville and Vincent
will refuse to be a party to ballot
box frauds. The first Monday in
August will show whether we are
right or wrong.

The contest in Alabama is not
between Col. Oates and Capt. Kolb.
It is a contest between the Demo-
cratic party and good government,
and the Republican party and mo-
nopolies, trusts, combines and op-
pression of the people.—Our Moun-
tain Home.

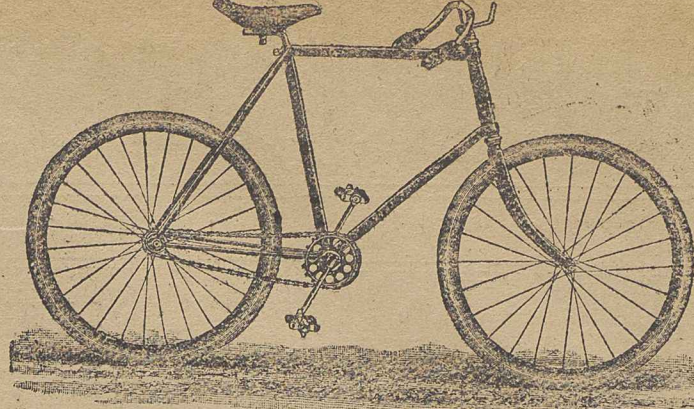
Ye Gods and little fishes. "The
democratic party and good gov-
ernment." A government of per-
jury, fraud and corruption. A
government where partisan courts
shield the violators of law, and
openly connote at ballot box stuff-
ing. A government where Judge-
es pocket papers in open violation
of law, and refuse to hear cases in
order to defeat the ends of justice.
A government where juries are
packed with partisan jurors in or-
der to shield violators of law. A
government where one half the
officials hold their offices by virtue
of stolen ballots and the thieves
are shielded by the highest courts.
Yes, a democratic government in
Alabama is a good government,
for ballot thieves.

As a sample of the dirty tricks
of the organized crowd in this
county and to show to all honest
men the depths of depravity to which
they will descend in order to de-
feat the will of honest voters of
this county, it is only necessary to
state that at five or six of the
strong Kolb box's men were ap-
pointed managers to represent the
Kolb men who could neither read
nor write, what is meaner still; be-
fore it was known outside the ring
of theirs who the managers were
visited these men and attempted to
poison them against their friends,
the populists by telling them that
the Populist's were denouncing
them as ignorant fools and beg-
ging them to go and serve in spite
of the Populist's and vote the dem-
ocratic ticket. Could any thing be
meaner or more contemptible?
Can honest men longer remain
with a party, the leaders of which
are nothing but a gang of organ-
ized thieves.

The best campaigner in Alabama
for Ruben F. Kolb one who is mak-
ing more votes for the reform
movement than any other two men
on the stump is Thomas G. Jones
with headquarters at the Morris
Hotel Birmingham. If the election
was two months off he would make
the vote almost unanimous.

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will read the advertisement of the Elk-
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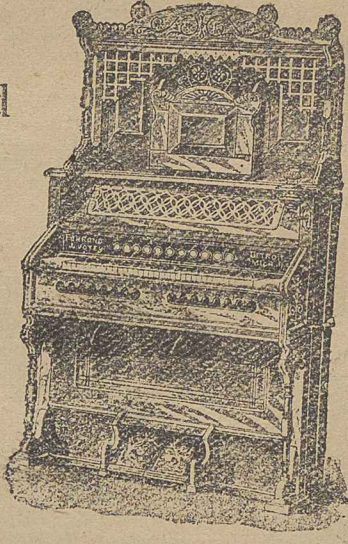


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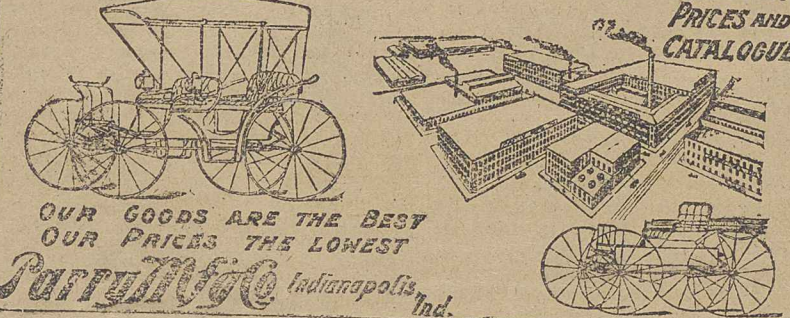


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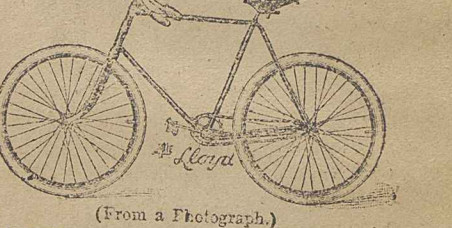


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Knoxville, 10:25 - -

Bristol, 3:12 p m

Roanoke, 7:22 - -

Washington, 4:45 a m

Baltimore, 5:45 - -

Philadelphia, 8:31 - -

New York, 10:55 - -

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news, what the plutocratic papers

have been careful to keep their readers

from finding out, the two fearless cor-
respondents of the Nonconformist have
dug up and sent to the paper for the
benefit of its thousands of readers.
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Federal Courts and the Supreme Court

of Alabama.

CURRENT EVENTS

Epitomized in Paragraphs, Giving the Cream of the General News.

One hundred and fifty Pullman strikers have returned to work.

On Saturday last a tornado swept over upper Bavaria, in Europe, destroying 200 houses.

The senate committee on Territories has decided to recommend the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states.

At a meeting of the local Trades and Labor Assembly, of Chicago, the name of president Cleveland was jeered and hissed.

A boiler at the Eccleson and Parmelee Lumber Association mills, Jacksonville, N. C., exploded, killing three negroes and fatally wounding another.

The miners employed by the Westmoreland Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company have returned to work at the old rate.

Five strikers, arrested for interfering with mails at Galveston, Texas, were tried before Commissioner Darr and were put under appearance bonds ranging from \$500 to \$2,500.

St. Louis reports a slight earthquake observed at 7:10 Wednesday morning, and three distinct shocks were felt at Memphis about 6:30, with vibrations from north to south.

Seventy-five masked men overpowered the guards and burned the Rock Island bridge at Wankomies, O. T. The soldiers at Round Pond were fired on. The situation calls for more military force.

The resumption of operations on the Wheeling and Lake Erie was accomplished without difficulty, the A. R. U. men being taken back to fill vacancies upon agreeing in writing to withdraw from that order.

A passenger train on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad was wrecked at Battle Creek, Mich., and the fireman, Thomas Crow, was killed. Four others of the crew and a number of passengers were seriously injured.

The Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky., have resumed work, with 85 men, who are part of those who refused to go out when the strike was inaugurated, but afterwards joined. These shops usually employ 140 men.

The central part of the city of Huntington, West V., has been visited by a destructive fire. Among the buildings burned was that occupied by the Daily Advertiser. The Floriohine hotel was partly destroyed.

The plant of the Columbia Iron Works company, builders of the workships Detroit and Montgomery, has been damaged to the extent of \$80,000 by fire. The pattern shop, in which the plans of the ships were kept, was destroyed.

Joe Platt, a quiet and peaceable man living near Marion, Va., was decoyed from his house and killed. His father-in-law was seriously wounded by the same parties. The sheriff, with a posse, is after the murderers, who are known.

The switchmen of the A. R. U. of Memphis, Tenn., held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning the local officers of the order for not trying to get them back in their places, and declaring the strike off, as to the switchmen in Memphis.

Alexander Roberts, a negro brute, assaulted the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. Tom Williams, near Sylvania, Ga. She was going home from church in company with a little brother, of seven years. Assistance reached them in time. Roberts was arrested and taken to jail.

Ed Graves, negro, entered the house of Mr. Penn Folsom, near Valdosta, Ga., at night, and assaulted Folsom's 14-year-old daughter. He was discovered escaping from the house and a posse pursued him, but was cheated of a hanging by a striking ball, with a companion, caught the brute first and got him safely to jail.

Two miles east of Dodge City, Texas, train wreckers stretched a large chain across the railroad track. It was discovered by Sheriff Chaney, who, by running his horse at its utmost speed, succeeded in signaling the approaching west bound passenger train in time to enable the engineer to stop it within a few feet of the obstruction.

Attachments were issued on the order of Judge Seaman of Milwaukee, presiding in the United States circuit court at Chicago, against Debs, Howard, Keeler and Rogers, for contempt in continued interference with interstate commerce and the transportation of mails, after the granting of an injunction prohibiting such interference. Bail was tendered for them, but they declined to accept it and went to jail.

The engineer of a Mendoza freight train, after leaving the yard at Oakland, Cal., discovered that some one had cut the air pipe, and that a number of coupling pins had been removed. An alarm was sent to police headquarters. An immense crowd gathered around the engine, and soldiers from the second regiment were called out. They charged and drove the crowd back, prodding several people with bayonets. Twenty arrests were made.

Battery F, 2nd U. S. artillery was exercising on Grand Boulevard, Chicago, and had just finished across a railroad track on Fortieth Street when a caisson exploded, killing Joseph Gailer, farrier of troop B, 7th cavalry, cannoniers Donovan and Boyle, of battery F, Herbert Andres, bugler of troop B, was fatally wounded. Six other soldiers were wounded, and a lady in a house near by was struck by a projectile and severely hurt. She was taken to a hospital. Seven horses were killed and three wounded.

A young man employed on the farm of Lin Cook near Fulton, Kentucky, was accused of abstracting from a small grip a package containing \$210, belonging to Cook's brother-in-law, Sol Hancock, who was visiting the Cooks. The young man strenuously asserted his innocence. That night he was taken out by three men in disguise and cruelly beaten with pistols and hung to a tree until almost insensible. On returning home Hancock found his money where he left it, having

forgotten to put into the grip. Public indignation is running high.

Marshal Ryan of East Point, Ga., had arrested two negroes and was taking them to the station house, when one of them suddenly turned and shot him. The ball hit him fairly in the breast, but luckily glanced on a rib and followed it round his chest. Before the negro could fire a second time the marshal shot him through the heart. The other prisoner bolted, but after a run of a hundred yards was brought to a stop by a shot in the leg.

The new tralmen in the yards of the Fort Wayne railroad at Fort Wayne, Ind., are hourly subjected to brutal assaults by discharged non-A. switchmen was found in the yards. Three others and a call boy were stoned. A conductor was knocked down with a rock and then kicked. Three switchmen were clubbed and their lanterns taken from them. Two passenger trains were stoned. Christian Hess, the only rioter arrested, fired two shots at the captain of the city police before he surrendered.

On Tuesday morning last A. H. Nickless, superintendent of the South Dallas cotton factory, Dallas, Texas, discharged I. P. Barnes, a boss weaver in the mills. A few minutes after the factory started up for the day Barnes entered the superintendent's office and assaulted Nickless with a large knife, inflicting four or five deadly wounds, of which pierced his chest, killing him. As Nickless fell on the steps dying, his son, John W. Nickless, entered, and Barnes turned upon him with his knife, driving the deadly blade twice into his lungs. Barnes came out of the fight badly lacerated. He was arrested and locked up.

Three strikers in the dark hours just before day worked hard tearing up the track of the Union Pacific two miles out from Ogden, Utah. They had finished their job and had things all fixed for the destruction of the Overland fast mail which was due in a few minutes, when a squad of deputy marshals, who had been watching them all the time, appeared suddenly with Winchester rifles and ordered them to hold up their hands. They were heavily armed, but the marshals had the drop on them and they surrendered and were marched off to jail. Two of them had just been released under bonds for assaulting a "scab" fireman.

Mr. Dickinson Resigns.

Thos. Dickinson, one of the state miners' executive committee men, has given out the following card:

To state miners' executive committee—Gentlemen: When I accepted a position on the executive board it was with the proviso that no violence should be resorted to by the miners in the pending strike.

I agreed to do all in my power to try and effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the miners and the operators, and to use all abilities and whatever influence I might have to this end. I regret exceedingly that it becomes my duty to tender my resignation as a member of your committee. This action is taken by reason of the fact that the miners of Pratt district have seen fit to violate the order given by your board, time after time, to adhere to a strict observance of the law. I cannot conscientiously condone such offense as has been committed at Pratt mines, and do not feel it my duty to remain on an executive committee whose orders are violated with impunity. Respectfully yours,

Thos. W. Dickinson

Caught in the Act.

Pennsylvania passenger train No. 8 was stoned last night in Fort Wayne, Ind. Detective Stoll caught two men in the act. One is William Nelson, the discharged Pennsylvania switchman who almost killed a yard master here nine months ago. The other prisoner is A. M. Watterman of Galveston, Tex. When arrested the men had stones in their pockets. Mayor Oakley bound them over under heavy bonds to await the action of the criminal court. Members of the same gang stoned Nickle Plate, Washash and Pennsylvania passenger trains Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights. The General Managers' association had offered a big reward for their capture.

Three Labor Agitators.

Labor Agitators Hurley, Harrison and Sperry were committed for trial before the United States circuit court at Chicago, against Debs, Howard, Keeler and Rogers, for contempt in continued interference with interstate commerce and the transportation of mails, after the granting of an injunction prohibiting such interference. Bail was tendered for them, but they declined to accept it and went to jail.

The engineer of a Mendoza freight train, after leaving the yard at Oakland, Cal., discovered that some one had cut the air pipe, and that a number of coupling pins had been removed. An alarm was sent to police headquarters. An immense crowd gathered around the engine, and soldiers from the second regiment were called out. They charged and drove the crowd back, prodding several people with bayonets. Twenty arrests were made.

Battery F, 2nd U. S. artillery was exercising on Grand Boulevard, Chicago, and had just finished across a railroad track on Fortieth Street when a caisson exploded, killing Joseph Gailer, farrier of troop B, 7th cavalry, cannoniers Donovan and Boyle, of battery F, Herbert Andres, bugler of troop B, was fatally wounded. Six other soldiers were wounded, and a lady in a house near by was struck by a projectile and severely hurt. She was taken to a hospital. Seven horses were killed and three wounded.

A young man employed on the farm of Lin Cook near Fulton, Kentucky, was accused of abstracting from a small grip a package containing \$210, belonging to Cook's brother-in-law, Sol Hancock, who was visiting the Cooks. The young man strenuously asserted his innocence. That night he was taken out by three men in disguise and cruelly beaten with pistols and hung to a tree until almost insensible. On returning home Hancock found his money where he left it, having

Machine Shops Burning. The following dispatch was sent out last Tuesday at 1 a. m. from Memphis, Tenn.: The Illinois Central machine shops in Fort Pickering are burning. Railroad officials say it is the work of strikers.

AT THE CAPITOL.

A Synopsis of What is Being Said and Done at Washington from Day to Day.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Day.

SENATE.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed. This was followed by the passage of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.—The conference report on the military academy bill was received and agreed to.—The house anti-option bill was taken from the calendar and referred to the committee on agriculture.—The appropriation bill for the department of agriculture was taken up and amended by reducing the amount for clerical services from \$49,520 to \$20,000. Pending the question of passage the senate went into executive session and, at 6:05 adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some routine business the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were disagreed to and it was sent to conference.—The following was adopted by an almost unanimous vote: "Resolved, That the house of representatives indorse the prompt and vigorous efforts of the president and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with interstate commerce, and pledges the president hearty support, and deems the success which has already attended his efforts as cause for public and general congratulation." Mr. Bailey's bankruptcy bill was taken up and considered until the hour of 5:55, when the house adjourned until 12 to-morrow.

One Hundred and Eighty-Second Day.

SENATE.—The senate bill to amend the inter-state commerce act of 1887 passed. It relates to the prosecution of corporations, when common carriers, for violations of the inter-state commerce laws.—Consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle was agreed to, years 27, 28, 29.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and went over until to-morrow. A conference was ordered and conferees appointed on the District of Columbia bill.—The senate held a brief executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The senate amendments to the river and harbor bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.—The bankruptcy bill was passed, years 127, 128.—Three public building bills were reported and put on the calendar.—The rest of the day was devoted to bills to be called up by the judiciary committee.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Day.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and considered until 6 p. m. and went over until to-morrow.—The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.—Several bills were passed, including one for the reclamation of arid lands and their sale in small tracts to actual settlers. An executive session was held and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Two local bills were passed. These were followed by the passage of the senate bill regulating enlistments in the army. The agricultural bill was sent to conference. Mr. Hatch, one of the conferees appointed on the part of the house, promised to take the sense of the house on the senate amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle, before agreeing to it.—Upon the passage of a bill directing the appointment of a commission of three army officers to report upon the amount of damages sustained by certain citizens of Lauderdale county, Ala., by the construction of the Mississippi canal, the vote being 82 yeas to 18 nays, a yeas and nays vote was taken. A yeas and nays vote failed to show a quorum present and the house, at 5:15, adjourned.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Day.

SENATE.—The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.—The Indian appropriation bill was amended and passed.—A message from the house asking a further conference on the tariff bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Voorhees said the conference committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the message from the house be taken up for consideration to-morrow, immediately after reading the journal.—An executive session was held and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The bill providing for a commission of army officers to report the amount of damages claimed to have been sustained by citizens of Lauderdale county, Ala., by the construction of the Mississippi canal, 30 years ago, was defeated.—Mr. Outwait, of Ohio, presented a resolution from the committee on rules, providing that when the conferees on the tariff bill report, it shall be in order to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments in gross, and that after two days' discussion a vote shall be taken without intervening motion. If the motion shall be agreed to, the speaker shall name conferees and the bill shall pass for the time being from the consideration of the house. The resolution was adopted.—Chairman Wilson, of the conferees, reported their failure to agree and moved that the house insist on disagreement, and ask further conference. Agreed to. The speaker reappointed the former conferees.—The conference reports on the naval and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were agreed to. Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported an order that the next order of business before the house shall be the Tucker joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by the people, the vote on its passage to be taken at 4 o'clock Friday; on Saturday the Bynum bill, relating to the re-employment of railway postal clerks, shall be considered and a vote taken at 4 o'clock. The order of the committee

was agreed to, and the joint resolution was taken up. After remarks by Mr. De Armond of Missouri, in favor of the resolution, the house adjourned.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Day.

SENATE.—The message from the house asking further conference on the tariff was laid before the senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, who merely remarked, in connection with his motion, that the conferees await the further action of the senate. Mr. Hill moved that the senate recede from its amendments to the tariff and iron, and proceeded to argue his motion. Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, moved to recede from the 1-8 of a cent on refined sugar. No vote on either motion. A motion that when the body adjourns it adjourn until Monday was carried, and after an executive session the senate adjourned. There was animated and long debate on the motions of Mr. Hill and Mr. Vilas, and a yeas and nays vote being ordered on the motion to adjourn there were 23 yeas, the democrats, except Mr. Hill, favoring the motion.

HOUSE.—The judiciary committee was called and the following bills were passed. To prevent interference with the collection of taxes assessed by states, counties and municipalities against railroad companies, by vacating jurisdiction of United States courts over questions affecting such taxes.—House bill increasing the penalties for embezzlement by directors, officers and agents of national banks, fixing the term of imprisonment for the embezzlement of less than \$100,000 at from five to ten years, and of more than that amount from ten to twenty years.—House bill to remove certain restrictions now imposed upon the sale of leaf tobacco by farmers who produced it.—The joint resolution for the election of senators by the people was discussed for three hours, and without action, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pensions bills.

One Hundred and Eighty-Second Day.

SENATE.—The senate bill to amend the inter-state commerce act of 1887 passed. It relates to the prosecution of corporations, when common carriers, for violations of the inter-state commerce laws.—Consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle was agreed to, years 27, 28, 29.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and went over until to-morrow. A conference was ordered and conferees appointed on the District of Columbia bill.—The senate held a brief executive session and adjourned.

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Nothing Unscaled Among the Alps.

To-day, when every great peak has been thoroughly explored, when famous climbers have achieved the most difficult summits alone, or at least without professional guides, but few remain the more ascent of which confers any brevet of distinction in this field of athletics. As in all professions, and in all sports which boast semi-professional experts, the standard has been raised. In order to take a high rank, or to "make a record," the aspirants for the honors of the Alpine Club must traverse such peaks as the Matterhorn and descend on the opposite side, or across the Dom du Mischabel, the highest peak on Swiss soil, which presents little difficulty until one descends the steep rock face above Saas. There are still a few summits left which are admitted to be somewhat "tough," and one of the most successful enthusiasts in the matter of rock peaks has recently given his verdict in favor of Chamouax as a happy hunting ground.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Stone Blotting Pad.

On the desk of one of the scientists at the meeting in Washington last week of the American Academy of Sciences, was a thin slice of light-colored stone. He used it for a blotter, and it absorbed ink better than any blotting paper. It was a piece of the new mineral blotting-stone, soon to be put on the market by a concern in Carthage, Mo. The stuff is a formation composed of sediment deposited by certain hot springs. It has been accumulating for ages in the locality mentioned, and is available in inexhaustible quantities. Highly porous, it will take up a surprising quantity of ink. The merchant will employ it incidentally as a paper-weight, and occasionally the office boy will scrape it off with a knife—an easy task, the substance being very soft—making it as good as new.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 21.—Special.—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing to my wife, but also doing her in the most injurious manner. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac is that it is a purely natural remedy. It is made from the leaves of the tobacco plant, and it is so simple and so easy to use that it can be used by anyone. It is so simple and so easy to use that it can be used by anyone. It is so simple and so easy to use that it can be used by anyone.

Millions of Deities.

The manufacture of ikons, the sacred images so universally venerated by orthodox Russians, is one of the largest household industries of central Russia, where 2,000,000 are turned out every year.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Hard on the Peasant.

Nearly every workingman in Italy wears a beard on account of the cost of shaving. Now it is proposed to aid the barbers by putting a tax on beards.

Good Character Important.

Besides the happy satisfaction that a clear conscience and good character bring to a clear heart, it has a considerable value that it is well to take into consideration. For instance, B. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., are advertising in this paper, and offer specially good business opportunities to men of character and standing in their respective communities. They want parties to work all or part of their time, as may suit their convenience.

If It Only Helped a Little.

It would be worth \$25 a box. One hour's freedom from the terrible irritation of itchy of tetter is worth more than a whole box of Tetterine cream. It will cure it and it's the only thing that will cure. 50 cents at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Is afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

In Hot Weather

Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood purifier it is of great value.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

It has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

PISOS CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Pisos Cure for Consumption. It has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases. Get Hood's.

Consumption.

Trainmen Stoned.

A Big Four freight was run through an open switch at Terre Haute, Ind., and not wrecked. The trainmen were stoned by a crowd of ruffians.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CAUGHT AN AROTIC PELICAN.

The Man, as the Event Proved, Was Also Caught by the Bird.

Old Tom Clellan is an industrious Scotchman who has his dwelling on the bank of the artificial reservoir which supplies the city of Fostoria, O., and its numerous factories with water. One day recently he espied a large white bird floating upon the lake, and, taking his gun, he succeeded in creeping up to within a few feet of the majestic stranger. He shot upon it a tremendous load of shot from his gun, which he had previously loaded for "banshees" and "brownies." The pelican only ducked its head, and evinced but slight injury from the heavy charge of shot. The old man fired again, and this time the bird floundered desperately, but was unable to rise. He then threw off his clothes, swam to the crippled bird, and attempted to seize it in his mouth and swim to shore with it; but the strange bird dexterously besmeared the old man's bald head with a kind of mucous or saliva, and then, distending its cavernous pouch beneath its throat, opened its mouth and jammed its head and throat down over old Tom's head, nearly encasing the latter in the spacious pouch.

Being thus completely circumvented in his efforts to capture his prize the old man pulled out for the shore with lusty strokes, towing in his wake his prize. On reaching the shore some persons seized the indomitable bird by the legs and another of the party grasped the old man in like manner and, taking a steady pull, they released him from the membranous prison in which his head had been ensnared by the huge bird. Old

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